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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette. TEN PAGES.

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MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,171.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P.M. 1907.				
10th Aug.	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA ..	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st " *	CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BRIIO	6,385	Guionet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
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OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

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SILESIA	5150	G. Borgnglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4696	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KORRIBIS	5301	A. Forgeti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4223	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Baciomich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosco	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Malcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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PERSIA	7905	P. Cragliotto	25th Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 8th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 9th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDHA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th Aug. calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Oct. "

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LEVANZO	9,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. "

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Liverpool	550	900	473	720	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†956	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
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	Irafford Hall	...	Aug 6	Aug 18	Sept 2	...
	C. of Manchester	...	Aug 20	Aug 31	Sept 14	...
	Newly Hall	..	Sept 7	Sept 17	Sept 28	...

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

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San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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NOTICE.

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THE First and Second Class RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, between BOMBAY and POONA, which are advertised to run on SATURDAY, 3rd August, 1907, have been postponed to RUN on MONDAY, the 5th August 1907, to the same Timings, weather permitting.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 3rd August, 1907.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT PORTUGUESE INDIA AT NEW-GOA.

UNDER superior orders and in accordance with the Regulations for the undertaking of Public Works in force, it is hereby made known that at the Public Works Office, on the 9th September next, at noon, the public offer will take place for the construction of a WATER RESERVOIR AT CHIMBEL, being part of the plan for the supply of Water to the Town of Pangim,

The plan, conditions of the undertaking and other particulars may be examined in this Office, every day except on Holidays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in Bombay at the Portuguese Consulate VILLAR VILLE, Apollo Bunder, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

The temporary deposit required to make the offer is Rs. 422.

New-Goa, 29th July, 1907.

Consulate General for Portugal at Bombay, 3rd August 1907.

(Seal.) VISCOUNT DE WREN,
The Consul General.

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By order of the Board,
F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
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TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, 2ND, JULY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

ZOE KATHLEEN DEASE.....Petitioner.
Vs.
GEORGE ROBERT MAITLAND DEASE.Respondent.

NOTICE.

TO GEORGE ROBERT MAITLAND DEASE, the Respondent abovenamed.

WHEREAS ZOE KATHLEEN DEASE NEE WATSON, residing at No. 4, Tottie's Lane, in Calcutta, the Petitioner abovenamed, has filed a Petition against you *in forma pauperis*, praying for the dissolution of her marriage with you on the grounds of desertion and bigamy with adultery, and for alimony, for custody of the child, and for the costs of this Suit.

Take Notice, therefore, that you are required within 32 (thirty-two) clear days from the service upon you of the Summons issued herein to file your answer and appear in person, before the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the day immediately following the expiration of such time, then and there, to make answer to the said Petition. In default of your so appearing on the day mentioned, the matters of the said Petition will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness the Honorable ROBERT FULTON, RAMPINI, Acting Chief Justice, at Fort William aforesaid, the 10th day of June 1907.

CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Attorneys, for the Petitioner abovenamed.

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TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (some illustrated): Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. letter postage.—A. DE SAILLE, 20 Rue de la Michodiere, Paris.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—ONE CARDER SPINNER and MANAGER and one first class ENGINEER, for upcountry Mills. See Mr. Jayanarain Hindoomal, Dani Munim Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

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For further particulars apply to the owner—
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Ralli cart and horse advertised to take place to-day by order of the Receiver in suit 419 of 1907 Karimbhi vs. Lalbhi and others is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following furniture such as writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chairs, cupboards, cots, sofas cane chairs, English safe with Chubb's lock, square piano.

2 cases surgical instruments.

1 exhibition model Kinetoscope with jet, saturator, screens, films, retorts, petroleum hanging lamps, etc.

165 pairs new boots.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Robert Dyer, an insolvent—

3 Cast iron pipes.

By order of the Receiver in suit No. 419 of 1907, Karimbhi vs. Lalbhi and others.

1 handsome rubber-tyred Ralli cart with bay Arab horse and harness.

At 3 30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
1 lady's and 1 gent's saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION Sale of English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu New books, Maps, Drawing Materials, etc.

Under instructions from the Curator, Government Central Book Depot, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m., at 192 Girgaum Back Road, at the Book Depot, a large number of English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu New books, also maps, drawing Materials, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The books are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner or Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods suitable for presents, consisting of flower vases crystal glasswa, a time-piece, porcelain ornaments, mirror brackets, porcelain tea-sets, leather hand-bags, window transparencies, lady's fans plush, lady's companions, plated vase, baba rocking chairs, English made parrot cages, scent bottles, di-k-covers, English cash boxes walking sticks, rubber-tyred mail cart, chessmen silver mounted fish knife and fork work baskets, despatch and deed-boxes, scent sprayers, electric call-bell, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the effects of the late Mr. James Rotchell, consisting of blackwood furniture such as clothes, press, semi-grand and cottage pianos, meatsafe, chest of drawers, Singer's foot sewing machine, cots, lamps, swords, vases cutlery, crockery, table glass, kitchen sundries, utensils, gold and silver watches with chain, bicycle, screen, wearing apparels, Masonic aprons and sash, fowl-house and other sundry articles.

Also the effects of the late Vithuldas Goculdas consisting of ironside teak cupboards, almira, wardrobe, chairs, lanterns, copper pots, brass pots, pictures, benchswing, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1907

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMONWADA STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED CHUCKLA.

Under instructions from Alli Kajibi, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of the estate of the late Ismail Ahmed Munshi, in Suit No. 229 of 1901 (Mahomed Usauf Bhaiwa vs. Hamabai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ismail Umerjee, the following very valuable landed property :—

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY MENTIONED IN THE MORTGAGE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground whereof Karibai, a legatee, under the will of the late Wishvanath Soamjee, is the Fezendar, together with the messuage, tenement or range or chawl of buildings, containing of three compartments, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, at Old Town, in Memonwada Street, otherwise called Chuckla, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 171, containing by admeasurement 55 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a passage called Bhajee Pala Lane, on or towards the west by the public road called the New Memonwada Street, on or towards the north by the property of the said Ismail Ahmed Munshi and on or towards the South by a passage, one-half of which belongs to the hereditament hereby granted and the other half to the property of Fatmabai and Mangalis and his tenants together with all houses, out-houses, edifices, buildings, ways, paths, passages, lights, waters, drains, wells, water courses, rights, privileges, easements, profits, advantages and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part parcel or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Dr. H. N. Gista, Dentist, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the Currency Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of a Dentist consisting of Dental instruments, large quantity of tooths, revolving Dental chairs, also office Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, table, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Pressing and Ginning Factory, known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Mukhed in the Teritory of H. H. the Nizam.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estated effect of Pestonjee Jehanghir Hormasjee, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent of Mr. Rahim Vali Mahomed the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction (if the same is not personally disposed of by private sale), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

All the right, title and interest of the insolvent not less than 15 annas in the rupee in the lands and building and machinery, known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., and situate at Mukhed, in the Territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Private offers for purchase of the said share, right, title and interest will be received by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and condition of sell apply to Messrs. Thakurdass & Co., the Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mukhed in the Nizam's Territory, with the Cotton Ginning Factory and Press engine house, messuages or cottages and buildings standing thereon, and the well excavated in the plot forming a portion of survey No. 66 of the side of Deglen Road, admeasuring two gunthas and five Kathis, and bounded as follows :—On the east and on the south by the Deglen Road, on the west and north by the portion of the survey No. 66.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mukhed, in the Nizam's Teritory, bearing survey No. 47, admeasuring 13 acres and 37 gunthas, the aker whereof is rupees twelve and annas eight and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the field of Ramchandra Luxmon, on the west by the village of Asikar, on the north by the Deglen Road, and on the south by the property thirdly hereinbefore described being field No. 48.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. 48, admeasuring 19 acres and 25 gunthas, the akar whereof is rupees thirteen and annas eleven, and which is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east partly by the Madari Village and partly by the field of Luxmon Kashinath, on the west by the village of Deglen, on the north by the secondly above described, field No. 47, and on the south by the field of Tukia Gondlay.

Together with the engines, boilers, finishers, 40 gins presses, plants, stock, tubes, fixtures, chattels, etc., as there are now lying at the said press.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1907.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—HYDRAULIC FOREMAN for Prince's Dock Engine House. Applications for the above post will be received by the Undersigned up to August 19th.

The qualifications required are :—An apprenticeship served in Britain, a thorough knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, workshop and drawing-office practice and the possession of a 1st class Board of Trade Marine Engineering certificate.

Applicants should state what knowledge and experience they possess of Hydraulic and Electrical Engineering, also their age which should not exceed 40 years.

Pay, including Sundays and overtime, Rs. 350, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10, to Rs. 400, with free quarters at the Engine House.

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Deputy Engineer.
BALLARD ROAD, 27th July, 1907.

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GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 2.*] [BOMBAY, *August 3.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 12/16	un	chgd
2½ do. Rentes ...	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	64 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	32 1/8	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	32 1/8	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	69 3/4	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18	1/2	
Do. do. Berlin.	20·46 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' s'ght	4½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 3/32d. unchanged.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 20th inst., arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 2nd instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 90,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 1,10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Quiet.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian... ... ...Steady.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... ... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...7 28+02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... 10 13/16 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·76 –01	6 62 –02	6·56 –02	6·53 –02

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May.
6·52 –02	6·51 –02	6·52 –02	6·53 –02	6·54 –02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...		1,000
Do. do. last year...		3,800
Exports to Great Britain ...		nil
Do. to Continent ...		nil

Spot Cotton.—13·25+25

Futures.—Month of Dec. 12·12+09 } Advanced early owing to bullish Government report and partially declined later thrugh bulls unloading.

Do. do. March 12·31+10

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 3/4+1/8
Futures—Month of October 12·25+11
Do. do. of Dec. 12·30+11
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	9.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	10.000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	5.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	2,87,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	1,00,000

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 2.

Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the Crop in 11 Cotton States is 75 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	31,000 bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1.000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1.000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	47,000 "
"	Actual Exports	5.000 "
"	Week's Imports	13,000 "
"	Stock	9.28.000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,300 "
"	Sold on Speculation	800 "
"	Sold for Exportation	100 "
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	2,100 "
"	Actual Exports	400 "
"	Week's Imports	1.000 "
"	Stocks	38.000 "
Afloat	Americans	10,000 "
"	Indians	10,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western C.I.F.—*d.* 4 1/2 Sellers.
Months—August-September.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3/4 Sellers.
Months—August-September.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3/4 Sellers.
Months—August-September.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34s New Terms—August-September—London Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85% ex-ship 59 Aug.-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs, 85o/o ex-ship 57/4 Aug. September H. A. & D. Seller—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 55, August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46, August-September Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4/9½ Buyers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	...	...	£	104	10 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	...	d.	8	12 6

ARRIVALS :—"Iran."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Silver ...	Rs. 46	London ..	Oriental...	Yokohama Bank
5 Boxes Sovs... 5 Rupees ...	23,350 24,000	Aden	R. I. M. S. Minto	Asst. Accountant General Reserve Treasury

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [3RD AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

There is nothing of any consequence to report in the money market.

Exchange :—

The market opened and closed steady with T. T. at 1s. 4d., Demand at 1s. 4 1/32d., and Three Months' Sight at 1s. 4 1d. The rise in Silver has influenced, Far Eastern rates, which are higher

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/32d.
On-line— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	155 1/3
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/8
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	157 1/8

Government Paper :—

The market was unchanged at 96·11 and 96·9 for Cash and Settlement, respectively, with nothing doing. Calcutta quotations are a sixteenth better.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·11
1st Settlement	"	96·9

Bullion :—

Silver in London is 1/16d. up in Ready and Forward, the quotations being 32¼d. and 32 1/16d., respectively. The New York rate has advanced ¼ cent. to 69⅞. The local market is unsettled, having opened *ex* duty for August settlement at 81-11 and after rapidly advancing to 82, closed unsettled at 81-14. Some small business was transacted at variable rates. Bar Gold has made a slight decline.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	6
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	32	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	81	14	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	81	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The American market have apparently been little affected by the Bureau Report, though the average condition of the crop as therein given, *viz.* : 75 per cent. is lower than was generally anticipated. Locally also the publication of the Report has had little effect. Prices are steadier by about Re. 1, but there are sellers of New Crop at the advance, and any demand is being freely met.

In old cotton a small business is reported by shippers, and Mills are buying quietly.

The following table shows the average condition of the American Cotton Crop during the last ten years, together with the average planted, as given by the Agricultural Bureau, and the Crop.

Year.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Acreage	Crop.
Average condition							
Do. 1907 ..	70·5	72·0	75 0	...	...	32,060 000	...
Do. 1906 ..	84·6	83·3	82·2	77·3	71·6	*28,686,000	13 500 000
Do. 1905 ..	77 3	77·0	74·5	72·1	71·2	26,20,9000	11,200,000
Do. 1904 ..	83 0	88·0	91·6	84·1	75·8	31,730,000	13,566,001
Do. 1903 ..	74·1	77·1	79·7	81 2	65·1	28,907,000	10,011 031
Do. 1902 ..	95·1	84·7	81·9	64·0	58·3	27,878,000	10 728,000
Do. 1901 ..	85·5	81·1	77 3	71·4	61·4	27,434,000	10,631,0 0
Do. 1900 ..	85·5	75·8	76·0	68·2	67·0	25,421,000	10,383 000
Do. 1899 ..	83·7	87·7	84·0	69·5	62·4	24,975,000	9,436,000
Do. 1898 ..	89·0	91·2	91·2	79·8	5·4	24,967,000	11,275,003

* The revised acreage in 1901 was 32,049,000. This revision was was issued at the same time that the acreage for the present year was published.

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach		273	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	...Rs.	261	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptl..	"	235	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum ...	"	226	"
" " Khangaum, Akola	"	2118	"
Fine " Amraoti.....		218	"
Fine " Muttia		207/8	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "		199	"
Fine M. G. " ... "		209	"
" " Bengals ... "		202/3	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals.....		185	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns.....	218	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	248	"
Good Bagalkot	225	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier and prices are giving way. We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	7	9 0
September	"	8	1 6

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with business passing at the following rates :—

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	3 0	to Rs. 9 3 0
Yellow Gujerat ...	"	10	3 0	

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing. We quote as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	50	0 0	Dec.-Jar.
" 75 p. c. ...	Rs.	49	0 0	"
Black Kutni ...	Rs.	44	8 0	"

Castorseed :—

Rs. 588

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Arrivals are large, and the tone of the market is dull. We quote :—

Ready Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—

Rs. 10 2 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

The market is steady, but there is very little enquiry. We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	5 4 9	Augt.-Sept
New " ...	"	5 1 6	April-May

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,397	1/2
India	66	
Indian Specie Bank	10	Premium

Mills :—

Century	1,715	
David	442	1/2
Manecklji Petit	3.430	Sept.

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	210	
Hingoli	136	
New Mofussil	630	
Khangaum	410	

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile and Co.	125	
Bombay Flour Mill	983	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	277	1/2
Central India Mining	520	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085	
Telephone Co.	39	
Treacher and Co.	555	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570	
Amritsar-Patti	112	
Tapti Valley	480	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2.237	bales.
Wheat	6.231	cwts.
Linseed	985	"
Rapeseed...	878	"
Gingellyseed	nil.	"
Poppyseed	360	"
Groundnuts	197	"
Castorseed	935	"
Rice	1.912	"
Myrabollams	204	"
Cottonseed	765	"
Mowraseed	11,066	"
Gram	279	"
Joowar	198	"
Maize	nil.	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 3.*] [BOMBAY, *August 4.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 12/16	un	chgd
2½ do. Rentes ...	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	64 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	32 3/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	32 1/8	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	69 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 3/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 3/4	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 75,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool Market closed.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...		1,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	3.200 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. to Continent ...	...	.....

Spot Cotton—12·25 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·00—12 } Declined owing to official weather reports considered favourable and to bulls' unloading.

Futures—Month of March 12·17—14

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12½—unchanged
Futures—Month of October.—12·29—06
Do. do. December.—12·24—06
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—August-Sept.—Buyers London.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 9 1/8.—Buyers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,100
Bangalore Bank...	...	115
Commercial Bank ...	...	...17s. 8d.
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	80

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk...	...	60
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,150
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	500
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	135
Coral	...	135
Jamalamudgun Press ...	...	350
Tirupur Press	...	450
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ...	...	500
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	100

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	...	*nom*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	60s.
Deccan Sugar and Abkari Ld.	...	...*sellers*
Do. do. 1913	...	900
Do. do. 1909	...	1,000
East India Distilleries (Ord.)	...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. *cum interest*	...	£ 98
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		18s. 9d.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ld	...	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb		90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)		*sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	...	98
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Gua. ...		£ 107
Do. 4½ per cent. Gua ...		£ 101
Madras Electric Tramways ...		*nom.* £ 1
Do. 5 per cent. Sterling Deb.	...	£99¼
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid.)		12s. 6d.
Massey and Co.-(Ord.)	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref....	...	105
Mysore Manganese (Rs. 100 paid up)	...	240
Do. (Rs. 25 paid) ...	...	60
Oakes and Co. (Ord)	...	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	95
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. 1910 ...	...	90
South Indian Railway Deb. ...		£ 124
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...		£ 101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 35 paid)	...	25
Shell Transport and Trading Company	...	48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Pref. ...	...	£ 9¼
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...	105
United Coffee Growers		*sellers* 65
Vizianagram Minning	...	25s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 12s. 6d, paid	...	...10s. 6d.
Balaghat, fully paid	...	...8s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Pref., fully paid	...	25s. 7½d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...	...8s. 9d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid)	...	2s.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	...	25s.
Dharwar Reefs,* (fully paid)	...	17s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	...	2s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore ...	...	1s.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	...	...17s. 3d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid) ...	...	4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...	...32s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...	...43s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	...	3d.
Kempinkote (New) fully paid	...	6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	...	£ 5½
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...	...	3d.
Mysore West, (1½. paid)	...	6d.
Mysore Wynaad, (1½. paid)	...	6d.
Nundydroog, fully paid ...	...	25s.
Nanjungad, fully paid ...	...	Rs. 8-8
Ooregum, fully paid (Ord.)	...	5s.
Ooregum Pref., fully paid	...	9s. 6d.
Road Block, fully paid ...	...	3d.
Sangli (New, 18s. paid) ...	...	3d.
Topuldodi (Nizam) 15s. paid	...	8s. 9d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every

KOLAR GOLD MINES RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

The following are the Kolar Gold Mines returns for last month :—

Mysore West 2,094 tons of ore crushed yielded. 760 ozs. gold ; 2,592 tons tailings cyanided 167 ozs., making a total yield of 927 ozs. compared with 715 ozs. in June and 724 ozs. in May.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect,	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent's Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th August 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Suez.....	3	11	50 a m	6	45
Turkey	4	10	55 a m	0	54
Teheran	4	2	0 p m	0	56

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 4th Aug. 1907.

	Latest Date	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	4th Aug. 1907.	0	57	0	10
Karachee ..	Ditto	0	20	0	3
Madras	Ditto	0	18	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacuro for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended (27-6-06).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bussora (4-8-07)

Saigon Bangkok route right (4-8-07).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GELL—August 3, at Bombay, the wife of H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, of a son.

LYALL—July 18, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of C. R. Lyall, 36th Sikhs, of a son (still born).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLLINS—July 28, at Marikuppam, the wife of F. T. Collins, Mysore Gold Mines, Marikuppam, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HALL-WRIGHT—WARTH—July 1 at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. H. W. Blandford, B. A., Irene Ellington, eldest daughter of James Hall-Wright, of Birmingham, England, married to Frederick John, eldest son of Hugo Warth, D. Sc. of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

DONAGHUE—July 30, at Madras, Melville, the dearly beloved and younger son of Lieut. L. Donaghue, P. W. D., aged 18 years.

MUMME—July 29 at Naini Tal, Carl Ernest, the dearly beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mumme, B. & N.-W. Ry., Gonda, Oudh.

PLOWDEN—July 21, at Naini Tal, the dearly loved daughter of Agnes and Wilfrid Chichele Plowden, Eastern Bengal Police.

WILLFORD—July 31, at Jubbulpur, Lewis Walter, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willford, P. W. D., Jubbulpur, aged 8 months.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

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"PIXINE" REGD.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and INDIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 9-43m., 9-0s. Low water, 2-16m., 3-17s.

Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m.

Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m.; Government Telegraphs vs. Customs.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, August 6.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Artillery vs. Royal Scots A. Team, Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-23m., 9-44s. Low water, 2-58 m, 4-0s.

Wednesday, August 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots B. Team vs. Rovers. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-57m., 10-21s. Low water, 3-37m., 4-39s.

Thursday, August 8.—Bank of Bombay Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m. ; Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a. m. ; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Rampart Row, 5 p. m. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. ; High water, 11-28m., 11-3s. ; Low water, 4-15m., 5-15s.

Friday, August 9.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery. Sun rises, 6, 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 11-57m., 11-39s. Low water, 4-52m., 5-49s.

Saturday, August 10.—Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Cricket Teams vs. B. B. and C. I. R. and R. I. M. Dockyard, respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots A Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 0-25s. Low water, 5-28m., 6-22s.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Maharaja Mansingji of Baria arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning. He has put up in the Great Western Hotel.

DEPARTURE OF CHIEFS.—Shahajadah Shirjumakhanji of Junagadh and H. H. Nawab Sidee Ibrahimkhan of Sachin left Bombay for their respective States on Friday night.

THEFT IN A GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Miss Lucy Pegge, residing in the Cathedral High Schools, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of sundry ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 250 from her room.

THE STREE-BODHE.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, to consider the what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee of the "Streebodhe" and of the cause of social progress in the country with which it has been indentified during these fifty years. A committee was appointed to suggest measures for the celebration.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.—The monthly dance in connection with St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union was held on Friday night at Woodlands, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. The Club, which is open also to non-Catholics, boasts of a large number of members, and the dance was well attended. The Club is becoming popular and in reason facilities are offered to the members, who have now a tennis court, a billiard room, ping-pong, etc., at their disposal.

HINDU BOARDING SCHOOL.—It is stated that the members of the Bombay Porecha-Modh Vaishnava sect have resolved to open a boarding school in the Fort for poor and helpless children of the sect from next Dussera day. In support of the project Mr. Prabhudas Jivandas Kothare has subscribed Rs. 30,000 and Mr. Bhagwandas Mulchand Rs. 25,000, while other members of the sect have contributed Rs. 5,000 in small sums. Further contributions are expected.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day.

March ..... Constellation ..... Clarke
Overture ..... La Chiff de Bagdad ..... Boieldieu
Waltz ..... Wander Maidens ..... C. M. Ziehrer
Selection ..... The Duchess of Dantzic ..... Caryll
Standchen ..... A Catholics
Czardas ..... Wiegenlied ..... Hahn
Waltz ..... Fe-to-frou ..... Chaten
Overture ..... Semiramide ..... Rossini

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

OPPRESSIVE AND UNJUST COSTS.

High Court Judge's Views.

JUDGMENT on taxation of costs in the High Court was delivered on Saturday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, who held that certain rules prevalent for a long time in the Taxing Master's office, regarding the taxing of costs payable by the losing party in a long-cause suit; in respect of a third counsel engaged by the winning party under certain exigencies, and of paying "refreshers" to him, were wholly erroneous ; and if not corrected soon, would lead to undesirable results. They were oppressive and unjust to the party losing the case and having to pay his opponent's costs. His Lordship had the advantage of hearing the views of Mr. Modi, the Taxing Officer, on the question : he regretted he was unable to agree with the views of so experienced and painstaking an officer.

Under Rule 577, the first defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah and Co., applied to His Lordship as Chamber Judge for an order to review the taxation of plaintiff's bill in the suit of Bannu Begam, widow of Sirdar Meer Abdulali, late Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, Section K. vs. Meer Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, Judicial Secretary to the Maharaja of Gwalior in Central India, in which the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, now Acting Chief Justice, had passed a decree of Rs. 12,00,000 against the "Meer" with cost, in respect of "Meher" or dower, claimable by the Begum in respect of 80,000 ashrafi gold coins promised to her by her husband at the time of the marriage. Out of the four objections lodged at the outset, one was not pressed ; another relating to Bhatta was within the Taxing Master's discretion. This left two to be disposed of : (1) Costs incurred in applying to Mr. Justice Davar in Court to have the suit placed on another Judge's board on the ground that when at the Bar, Mr. Davar was counsel for one of the parties; (2) full refreshers allowed to Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the third counsel for the plaintiff, the other two being Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman. Rule 577 laid down that any party dissatisfied with the certificate or allocatur of the Taxing Officer, as to any item or part of the item, should apply to the Judge in Chambers for an order of review, who might make such order as to him might seem just. Vice-Chancellor Malins had laid down a similar principle in Smith vs. Buller, in L. R. 19, Equity 473 ; probably, in the Bombay suit of Velji Sunderji vs. Dahibai, the learned Acting Chief Justice allowed to one of the attorneys Rs. 500 more as remuneration for work than the sum allowed to him in the taxing. A large number of authorities supported this view of the Judge's powers ; they were cited in Margon and Wurtzburg's Law of Costs, 430, 2nd Ed.; unless there was very gross overcharge, it was stated in this book the Court, on application to review, would only determine questions which involved some principle. Mr. Justice Davar remarked that the two questions urged before him by Mr. Nariman, of the firm of the first defendant's solicitors, were questions of principle.

The first objection, observed Mr. Justice Davar, appertained to a group of small items of costs involved in instructing counsel, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, to apply for a transfer of the case. When the application was made to him (the Judge) he intimated he would not hear the case. Had he been told at the time of the application, to make costs to be costs in the cause, he would have unhesitatingly refused. Since he took his seat on the Bench several such applications had been mad to him by counsel, not one of whom had asked him for such an order, for the simple reason that no separate costs were necessary. Either Mr. Inverarity or Mr. Strangman, counsel "briefed" in the case, could have applied to him in Court or in his room ; the matter would have been settled in two minutes. None of the two counsel "briefed" would have endorsed his brief for it or charged a fee. The Taxing Master ought to have refused to allow these costs between party and party ; he should have allowed it between attorney and client. At some of the hearings of the case as Mr. Inverarity, the leader, did not attend, and as Mr. Strangman, the junior, was suddenly called away at one of the hearings to the Appeal Court, plaintiff's attorneys, Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, engaged for the case, the third defendant's counsel, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, after his attendance was dispensed with by Mr. Justice Russell on Friday, 7th December 1906. The case was again heard on Monday, the 10th item, and on seven subsequ

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1907.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

A STUDY of warfare on the Indian frontier brings forcibly to mind how frequently minor incidents in a campaign have had their origin in raids of the enemy upon convoys moving to and fro on the lines of communication. These enterprises have been carried through with so much dash, and frequently with so much success in the past, that it is as well before we have to face the music afresh on our Indian borderland to study, and from that study to decide, what is the best punitive measure to prevent a recurrence of such irritating and effective a procedure. There can be no doubt, if we have to advance into Afghanistan in the future, that a prepared policy in this direction will do much to assist us. "Prevention is better than cure," and if it is impossible for your enemy to raid your convoys there will be no cause to exact penalties. In 1878 the Government of India dealt so ably with the inhabitants of the Dera Bughti and Marri areas, that during a time of great stress we were ensured both their loyalty and their assistance for a considerable time. We shall ill be able to afford large forces on our lines of communications ; every man so employed means a man less at the decisive point—"when you wish to fight a battle so as to gain a victory, collect all your corps, do not neglect one, one battalion may decide the day." With that motto ever before us, let us add power to our hand by the employment of political diplomacy. Our first aim should be to proclaim to the frontier and Afghan tribes exactly what our object is in advancing through their territory, and that we have no cause or desire to war with them : at the same time a sufficiently strong force must be stationed along the line to enforce, or to show that we mean to enforce, our will by deed, if we fail by word, and thus ensure peaceful transit to our convoys moving towards the front. Every effort should be made scrupulously to avoid any action which might lead to any strain of peaceful relationship.

To assist us in our search for a solution to the problem, let us "read and re-read" the Afghan campaign of just thirty years ago, the last occasion on which it was necessary for us to invade their territory, and from a study of that memorable campaign let us forestall a repetition of history. Towards the latter part of December 1878 the conduct of the Zakka Khels of the Bazar and Bara valleys called for correction, and it was decided to advance down the valley from both ends. It appears to have been impossible for the commander of the expedition to gain audience with representative maliks, and treating with those recognized as of minor standing in their clans was productive of no satisfactory result. Docile measures having failed, every part of the valley was searched, towers were blown up, and fodder burnt, yet the hustling of the little force as it retired from the valley was a clear sign that the foe could hardly be considered subdued. This system of warfare, then, has but little to recommend it ; the resultant damage but embitters the feeling of the tribesmen. The Afghan respects a brave soldier and the power of the sword, and if, by means of surprise, we can force him to battle or to suffer loss in retreat, our punitive measure will have distinct effect, but military execution will only ensure his awaiting an opportunity to raid again, to compensate him for the losses he has already suffered. Moreover, it is but wasted breath to treat with any but representatives of clans, in the real meaning of the word. On two occasions in the next year we revenged ourselves on raiders by the capture of prisoners and cattle, retaining as hostages for good behaviour the most important of the former. The situation was in no way relieved, and it is difficult even now to suggest any mode of punishment which will hold them responsible for the future good behaviour of their tribe, when their influence has been removed from it, and they cease to be in daily contact with their fellow countrymen. If prisoners have to be taken, we would prefer the system of seizing every man, woman and child ; it would have a startling, and, we believe, satisfactory effect, and if too big an undertaking, the women and children might be left behind to spread the tale of woe. The sight alone of such a body of prisoners moving down the line of communications must have great moral results.

At a later period of the same campaign the political authorities decided that a second invasion of the Bazar valley and the military occupation of both it and the Bara valley was necessary to obtain the complete submission of the Zakka Khels. The question of numerical sufficiency for this operation was evaded, and, moreover, the wheels of the military machine were clogged by an absurd proviso that the expedition must complete its Herculean labours within ten days. The tribesmen were in no way surprised, and foreseeing our action preferred to burn many of their own villages, to deprive us of the satisfaction of sealing their doom. After a hasty and unsatisfactory settlement the column returned with its object unfulfilled and with its prestige diminished. Let us learn from this the importance of firmly soldering together in this kind of warfare the political and military responsibilities of the commander, and to leave him untrammelled to deal with the situation as he considers best. Surprise is the all-important factor for the exaction of penalties ; to bring your opponent to battle and inflict personal loss must be the main objective. Then avoid, if possible, having to exact penalties from the tribes by an efficient guarding of the line of communications, demonstrating to the wary foe that even a sudden rush at a tempting convoy may be a painful and costly operation. Warn the villages within a reasonable sphere of your line of communications that they will be held responsible for any raid taking place within an area, which should be proclaimed to them, and if it is not within their powers to prevent such raid, they must give immediate information of its contemplation. It was by a similar agency that Sir Bindon Blood in 1897 relieved his troops of much of the service of security. A promise of a monetary reward at the end of the operation or even monthly, if no raid occurs within the responsible area, would probably add colour to the effect of the proclamation and make it appear more conciliatory in tone. If, however, despite these bloodless precautions a punitive expedition is required to move out, its work must be thorough and no retirement should be attempted from the ground under occupation until the attitude of the surrounding inhabitants proclaims it will not be misunderstood. To enable such expeditions to move with celerity to the desired point, small movable columns must be stationed at intervals along the lines of communication. The operation itself must be conducted with deliberation tempered by the circumstances of each individual case. We can offer no better solution to this serious problem in frontier war ; we must leave the waves of time with their civilising effect to smooth the jagged rocks still existent to-day.

RECENT EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES.

THE last year's work of Professor Flinders Petrie in Egypt is embodied in an exhibition at University College, London, and some interesting additions to knowledge of the humbler affairs of the ancient race have been made. One of the exhibits consists of pottery and "soul-houses" made to be placed upon graves as well have been found, the funeral chests and coffins of two brothers, sons of the Prince of a Province, and the boats and model figures that were buried with them. Professor Petrie unhesitatingly says that, in all the course of his experience, he has not seen such good work in such remarkably good preservation. Professor Petrie has a great scheme for excavations at Memphis, and his intention is that the city which sends him the best subscription for his work—a subscription which would go well beyond the value of this group and give him substantial help for his next year's work—shall have the group "on account," as it were, and have first choice of next year's harvest of discoveries. And it may be said that he has great hopes of Memphis. For six thousand years it was the capital of Egypt, and the period of its zenith was the period of the best artistic work of Egypt. The great temple of Ptah was the richest in all Egypt, and there can be no doubt that the ground which Professor Petrie means to explore will be extremely rich in statuary of the finest kind. The high priest of the temple of Ptah was called "the great chief of workmen," Ptah being the god of craftsmen and creative work, so that his temple adornaments would be sure to be of the best, and the whole place would be an important centre of art. Moreover, such statues as have been found here are undamaged, and that promises much. The reason why Memphis has hitherto been untouched, except for chance finds, is that dozens of small proprietors are on the land, and the rest of the land, which is Government property, is covered with valuable palm trees. The cost and trouble of arranging exchanges of land for the small proprietors and of paying compensation for the disturbed palm trees have hitherto kept explorers from the site, but Professor Petrie has arrangements in hand which will help him through the difficulties, especially in the way of facilities from the Land Department for giving proprietors Government land in place of their present holdings. Nor would there be any waste of time or energy in preliminary work. The ground gives indications to the trained eye, by various depression and mounds of the outlines of the temple enclosures and the probable site of the gates. The water-level at the end of March would be down to the level of the Twelfth Dynasty in the soil, and Professor Petrie has explained that he does not expect to have to pump more than six feet at the outside to get down to the First Dynasty level. Next year he would have no private land to deal with, for he would begin along the western wall of the temple of Ptah, which is entirely in Government land. One of his chief interests in the excavation of Memphis would be the hope of coming upon the signs of the great foreign commercial community of the old city. There was a famous temple of Aphrodite, the centre of the Tyrian Phœnician life of the place, and much might be found to throw light on early Mediterranean commerce. But above all he is stimulated by the great reputation that Memphis had as the most important artistic centre of ancient Egypt.

INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.

Each mail brings further confirmation of the fact that commercial development in Japan is not progressing quite smoothly. Many companies have been formed, but experience now shows that a large number of them have been over-capitalised. From July 1906 to the end of February of this year, as many as two thousand five hundred and forty-five companies with an aggregate nominal capital of 455,685,804 yen, were registered whilst the capital of 415 established concerns was, during the same period, increased by 158,269,950 yen. In many cases, the shares are standing at a heavy discount, often, in fact, at rubbish prices ; and one of the leading Tokio commercial papers has expressed the opinion that the present year will see a large proportion of the new ventures in liquidation. Fortunately, the public are now pretty well alive to the actual state of affairs, and, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary capital, not a few ambitious schemes have had to be abandoned. In several other cases, in the mining and manufacturing industries similar enterprises appealing for public support have found it prudent to amalgamate before commencing operations, which have then been on a much more modest scale than was originally intended. The cotton industry stands out from all others by reason of its remarkable progress. Dividends ranging from thirty to eighty per cent. are being paid by the leading mills, the increase on previous dividends being anything from ten to thirty per cent. But against this prosperity is the growing frequency of strikes, increased taxes on the ordinary articles of consumption have had a marked influence on the cost of living, and it is asserted that the expenses of the ordinary working-class household are 80 per cent. more than they were before the war. The lower-paid Government officials are also becoming dissatisfied for, notwithstanding the increased cost of living, no corresponding advance in salaries has been made. One of the Osaka papers points out that the Imperial Debt at the end of 1906 was 2,306,620,743 yen—three times what it was before the war, over twice the amount in 1904, and 10 per cent. higher than at the end of 1905, —and if the idea is to try to squeeze this out of the earnings of the poorest classes, it is probable that the industrial progress of Japan will receive a severe check.

OUR "SLACK" YOUTH.

THE *Daily Telegraph* has taken up the subject of lost Championships for its annual harvest of letters to the Editor and it asks, Is "there a remedy ?" Many columns are filled with the opinions of divers people, those who seem to know their subject, those who do not, and the inevitable faddist. Taking the consensus of opinion it would seem that the decline of our supremacy in sport dates from the time of specialising and its immediate sequel, professionalism. One writer sums up the recent victories of visitors by saying that we do not take our sports sufficiently seriously and points out that while English practice and training is more or less perfunctory, our foreign visitors—whether they be "All Blacks" or "Spring Beks" or Belgian oarsmen regard their attempts as of such importance that all must give way to preparation. In other words, we have fallen before greater science. These two views are diametrically opposed on the surface and yet both views contain parts of the essence of truth. Perhaps one per cent. of those who profess to be interested in football ever play the game. The enormous crowds which flock to see well advertised matches is composed mainly of followers of the great game, which is becoming the national game, of looking on. The same can be said in a different way of rowing. Not many years ago the punt was considered the craft for an occasional lazy hour. The skiff was the thing, the canoe effeminates beyond words. To day the punt and the canoe almost monopolise the Thames and sculling and rowing are neglected save by a few and by some old enthusiasts who cling to their old love. "Is there a remedy ?" asks the *Daily Telegraph*. The best remedy would seem to be that which is at present being applied, namely defeat on many sides. Continued success must always bring laziness in its train and defeat is the only incentive to achieve better things. How long it will take for the lesson to sink in it is difficult to surmise. The habit of laziness in sport has grown slowly and struck its roots in deep. It is to be hoped that the recent defeats are the beginning of the awakening, for thus will new blood be brought into the field.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Wakamiya Maru* left Moji for Hongkong on the 2nd instant.

MR. C. A. PATERSON has resigned his office as Registrar of the Madras University from the middle of September.

THE Government of India are to be requested by the Madras Government to obtain four Police probationers by recruitment in England in 1908.

WE understand that steps are being taken by Government to teach shorthand to Policemen under training in the Vellore Police Training School.

THE Florio Rubattino Company's steamer *Duc. Balduino* which left Bombay on the 15th July for Naples and Genoa arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

THE Jail authorities at Lahore having found that the lad sentenced to whipping for participation in the recent riots is not physically fit to receive the punishment, the sentence will not be carried out.

THE King of Siam is expected in Colombo this month from England and will break the journey there, visiting Anuradhapura, where the Buddhists are preparing a suitable reception to His Majesty.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer China were—General Sir J. R. L. Macdonald, Major-General A. A. Barrett, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hohnwood.

NEW regulations are notified for the storage and regular turn-over of small arm ammunition in consequence of recent experience, which shows that further precautions are necessary to meet the deterioration of cordite.

THE Government of India have decided to leave "Constantia" in the hands of the Young Women's Christian Association, and will ultimately move the Meteorological Office and Observatory elsewhere. Location has not yet been finally decided upon.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the members of the legal profession in Madras, Barristers, Attorneys, and High Court Vakils will be held at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th instant, in the chambers of Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law, at the High Court, to concert measures for doing honour to Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, on the eve of his retirement in Octobe. next,

A HUMOROUS correspondent has been at the trouble (and expense) of telegraphing to the *Civil and Military Gazette* the following conceit from Abbottabad :—"Silas P. Huckaback, mentioned in your Wano correspondent's letter of the 17th instant, has not yet arrived in Tochi. Mulla Powindah is reported to have entered the Amir's territory in a 40-h.p. Daimler. A shirt marked 'S.P.H.' and a packet of chewing gum have been brought in by Giddi Khel Mahsuds. We can only fear the worst."

ANOTHER claimant to the estate of the late Lord Delaval Beresford has arisen—a woman who is demanding a widow's share, on the ground that she was wedded to the deceased twenty years ago. She alleges (says the Central News telegram) that she was deserted. After eight years she took another husband, who is still living.

THE Dominion Government proposes shortly to veto the head tax of £5 which it has been imposing upon Japanese entering the country. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty forbids such discrimination, and furthermore (says Laffan), the Grand Trunk and Pacific Railroad officials are greatly in want of Japanese labour to rush the work in hand in order to complete their contracts within the specified time.

AN alloy called pro-platinum has been invented in America and is said to possess all the properties of platinum and can be substituted for metal in electrical instruments. The alloy can be rolled into sheets and drawn into wire as easily as platinum itself and is not attacked by acids. Its colour is greyish white, and its composition is 4·2 lbs. of nickel, 16·5 ozs. of silver, 0·5 oz. bismuth and 5·3 ozs. of gold. A great future is predicted for it by the inventor in America.

MR. CREMER, who was formerly Minister for the Colonies in Holland, has been touring in Java, where he was much struck by the mismanagement at the main ports, especially Sourabaya. He urges strongly the establishment of Port Trusts, such as those which have proved to be so successful in India. He instances the port of Rangoon as a case in point. Mr. Cremer counsels the Java Government to profit by the experience gained in India and to go and do likewise. The hindrance is the way is the lack of money for harbour improvements.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

Coal in Algeria.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 20.

ALL Paris, all France indeed, except the South, was in fete on July 14th, the day of the great annual national festival. Favoured by glorious weather the people everywhere enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content and nothing occurred to mar the celebration except a few abortive anti-militarist demonstrations which were promptly suppressed and the act of a lunatic who fired a couple of shots from a very small revolver on the passage of the President's carriage. Fortunately neither President Fallieres nor anybody was hit. The assailant, who was immediately arrested and thus saved from very rough treatment by the crowd, had no explanation to offer nor any 'cause' to proclaim. He appeared to be purely and simply of unsound mind. The day before the national fete a monument to Garibaldi was unveiled in Paris—a ceremony which gave rise to a striking demonstration of Franco-Italian friendship. The clouds of distrust and misunderstanding which arose between the two nations after the occupation of Tunis by France and the formation of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy seem, within the last few years, to have passed away and the memory of the days when Garibaldi 36 years ago sat in the Bordeaux Assembly as the chosen representative of four French departments and fought for France against the Prussians in the Army of the Vosges, shone forth with undimmed lustre. The event was in fact the consummation of the long desired reconciliation of 'the Latin sisters' and was cordially dwelt upon in that sense in the speeches of M Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Italian Charge d'Affairs, and General Canzio, who were present. But while Paris rejoiced the South sulked. Not a flag, not a garland, not a single coloured lantern was anywhere displayed in the country of the wine-growers who are still in a state of revolt against the Central Government. The public squares and pleasant places usually so thronged on the national fete day by carnival revellers and dancers were silent and deserted, for there was no music and no dancing. 20 Deputies from each of the four federated departments were elected to form an interdepartmental council—a sort of Home Rule administration in fact. Major Dreyfus has tendered his resignation of the commission of Major in the army to which rank he was promoted after his rehabilitation and reinstatement in the French army. It has not yet however been accepted. Major Dreyfus feels aggrieved at having been passed over in recent promotions but the Minister of War, General Picquart, declines to take any notice of his complaints. Most of Dreyfus' friends are Socialists and they are offended at the treatment which he has received from the War Minister more particularly as they worked energetically with General Picquart for the quashing of the sentences passed upon Dreyfus by the Paris and Rennes Courts-Martial. The affair may lead to another difficulty between the Socialists and the Cabinet unless the latter yield and promote Dreyfus.

THE FRENCH STEERABLE BALLOON.

The French War Department believes that it has secured a most valuable invention for war purposes in the steerable balloon *La Patrie* constructed by M. Julliot for M. Lebaudy. The balloon is about to leave for the frontier fortress of Verdun, opposite Metz and an immense shed some 230 feet long and 70 feet high is now ready to shelter it in one of the suburbs of the town. This balloon is one of the first of a fleet of airships to be constructed on the same model by the French Government. Great precautions are being used to prevent the secret of its construction from leaking out. It is, however, known to be a very complicated machine and will require an extremely well-trained crew, well endowed with patience and intelligence, to manœuvre it. The Germans are doing their utmost to get hold of the secret of its construction and only a few months ago an offer of £50,000 was made by a German aerial Navigation Company to M. Julliot to construct for them for sporting purposes a balloon exactly like the one made for M. M. Lebaudy, which however only cost £16,000. M. Julliot induced the German agent Herr von Kepler to make his offer by letter to M. M. Lebaudy which he did with the result of getting from the latter an extremely curt refusal. Herr von Kepler was in this matter no doubt the secret agent of the German War Office, which with its usual thoroughness and intelligence in everything connected with the maintenance of Germany's military supremacy has long been giving special study to the question of aerial navigation, recognising the immense preponderance which any Power possessing practical solution of the problem, could acquire. The Germans admit that France is five years ahead of them in this important matter in which one of the great factors essential to success will be the training of a corps of competent men to work the "aerial navies" of the future, fit aeronauts to do the "battling in the blue" as Tennyson, with a poet's prescience, expressed it. Major Baden Powell, in a recent interview with the President of the British Æronautical Society, stated that he saw Lebaudy's airship two years ago. It was the only practical one that the British War Department knew of. All the framework and car of this airship is of steel tubing not basket work and hempen rope in most other balloons. Its shape has been somewhat modified and instead of being pointed the stern end is now rounded off and a flat horizontal rudder is fixed there in order to counteract a tendency to pitch forward. The British War Office was very much alive in this matter, said the Major. The British Government gave Mr. Louis Brennan £115,000 for his excellent invention of the controllable torpedo for coast defence. What then might not the fortunate inventor of a suitable airship fulfilling all military requirements expect ? Bulwer Lytton in his 'Coming Race' spoke of the marvellous 'Vril ya' staff and the supremacy which it conferred upon the nation possessing it. Something of the same kind will happen to the first Power which discovers and utilises the secret of the navigation of the air. Let us hope that England will not be behind in the race of invention.

A MUNICIPAL VISIT.

Sir W. Treloar, Lord Major of London, has invited the Paris Municipal Council to pay an official visit to London this year. It is understood that the invitation will be warmly accepted and that the visit to London will be made about the beginning of October. Some French papers consider that it will be regarded as a response to the more or less anti-French interpretation given by certain German journals to the recent visit of the Lord Mayor to Berlin.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

The Anglo-French *entente cordiale* is going stronger than ever and it is a pity therefore that the Paris *Temps* should think fit to make so much of the recent dismissal of M. Lambert, a French Professor in the Khedivial School of Law at Cairo who is replaced by Mr. Hill, an English Professor. The matter is purely an administrative one—a question of persons and not of nationality which the *Temps* has been striving to make it. The *Temps* returned to the charge in an article on the 18th instant strongly dissenting from the opinion expressed by Sir Edward Grey, in replying to a question in the House of Commons, that the decision taken in M. Lambert's case was not contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-French treaty of 1904. It accuses the British authorities of effecting the Anglicization of the *Ecole de Droit* and of thus placing the French primary and secondary schools in Egypt under a ban. The *Temps* reminds Sir Edward Grey that France holds the second place as regards trade with Egypt and possesses there three milliards of francs (£120,000,000) worth of capital counting the Suez Canal shares—her participation in the debt and her share in the Credit Foncier. It hopes that the French Government will address a friendly reminder in this sense to the British Cabinet and quotes Gambetta's dictum "*On n'est aimé des Anglais que si l'on s'en rait respecter.*" The dissatisfaction manifested by the *Temps* no doubt arises from the fact that French has been for a considerable time past, losing ground in Egypt and is being gradually supplanted by English. It was the students of the *Ecole de droit* who themselves, wished that the legal course should be conducted in English.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN ALGERIA.

The Academy of Sciences has received a report announcing that M. Flamant and Captain Maury have discovered deposits of coal in Algeria.

KAID MACLEAN STILL RAISULI'S PRISONER.

Letters from Sir Harry Maclean dated July 16th have reached Tangier but give little information as he is ignorant of what is being done in his behalf and such news as he receives is from Raisuli and his agents and not therefore trustworthy. The Kaid states that Raisuli is receiving cases of cartridges from Tangier which are purchased from Europeans by Raisuli's agents. A Reuter telegram from Tangier gives news from the captive upto July 13th. Kaid Maclean was kept a close prisoner and a big trench had been dug round his tent to prevent his escaping. He was well, but complained of the terrible heat. No credit is attached to a report published by a Paris paper stating that Sir Harry Maclean had succeeded in effecting his escape from Raisuli's clutches.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Unless the Hague Conference can find some means of expediting the mass of business which awaits its consideration the Delegates may find themselves compelled to sit until far into the Autumn, a result which would involve not merely political and personal considerations but the maintenance of the corporate dignity and reputation for business-like procedure which the Conference has inherited from its predecessor of 1899. Among the practical section of the Delegates there is a strong feeling in favour of leaving the matters on which there is not the slightest probability of an agreement being arrived at and of passing to questions on which there is some prospect of a workable solution. It was understood at the outset that the speeches should be strictly limited as to length—one proposal fixed it at not more than ten minutes, but this—if ever formally adopted—has not been adhered to in practice as many of the speakers, particularly those representing the smaller States, have sorely tried the patience of the assembly by their extreme verbosity. To many observers there is an unreality, a make-believe, about the whole business, for the discussions have clearly proved that none of the Great Powers will give way in any point that it regards as vital to its own interests.

The American proposal mentioned in my letter of July 13 providing for the inviolability of private property at sea has been adopted by 21 against 11 votes in the fourth Committee. It is to be remembered, however, that the votes of committees are not final and that the Conference in plenary session must frequently be guided by larger considerations. What value in fact, can attach to the vote of a majority in Committee when the interests of a minority in the question may be so immeasurably more important as to be decisive for all practical purposes ? For instance, the States which supported the American proposal were Germany (but "under reservation.") Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Haiti, Greece, Italy, Norway, Holland, Persia, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Against it were England France, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Columbia, Mexico and Panama. Sir Ernest Satow (England) replying to Mr. Choate's quotation of authorities supporting the American case reminded him that Captain Mahan, a member of the Conference of 1899 and one of the weightiest of American authorities, entirely supported the British position against the abolition of the right of the capture of private property at sea. In fact, capture was calculated to prove a strong deterrent against war and to curtail the duration of wars by applying pressure far less inhumane than was the protracted destruction of human life. Sir Ernest Satow concluded by declaring that the British instructions did not admit of any compromise on the subject of capture. The Powers which share Great Britain's point of view will take up the same attitude. Sir Edward Fry has communicated to M. de Nelidoff, President of the Conference, the form of the resolution which the British Delegation propose to introduce in the Conference, concerning the limitation of armaments. The President has informed the plenipotentiaries of several of Great Powers of the fact. The latter stated that before replying they desired to ask their Governments for instructions. The British proposal requests the Conference to adopt the resolution confirming the wish (*vœu*) adopted by the first Peace Conference respecting the limitation of armaments, and, as this question has now become more urgent, exhorts the Governments represented at the second Conference to study it. There is no doubt that most of the Powers regard the whole question in the light of an academic discussion which is unlikely to lead to any result. But the British Premier himself may be regarded as the greatest sceptic regarding the practicability of his own proposal, as I find in the London papers received here the report of a reception by the Premier on the 17th instant at his official residence in Downing St. of a deputation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The deputation deeply regretted the little effective progress which has been made in the promotion of the cause of permanent peace by the representatives of the nations assembled at The Hague and hoped that all his influence would be brought to bear through the British representatives in an effort to realize some of the objects, for which the Conference was convened, and especially his well-known views in favour of arbitration and the eventual arrest of armaments. The Prime Minister in the course of his reply said that the presence of the representatives of so many States at the Conference, though good in itself, necessarily imposed a check upon the progress made. It was a matter of regret that the question of the arrest of armaments would not occupy a more advanced position in the deliberations at The Hague ; but there were difficulties in the way—difficulties inherent in the circumstances rather than the subject—and so it might be that the utmost that could be done on this occasion would be to re-affirm former resolutions and so keep the flag flying. Nothing could be less encouraging than this.

The plenary sitting of the third Commission has adopted the proposed convention for adapting the Geneva convention, as revised in 1906, to maritime warfare.

The United States' proposal for limiting the application of the Drago doctrine provides that the Signatory Powers of the Hague Conference shall not have recourse to any coercive measure involving the use of naval or military force for the recovery of contractual debts until an offer made by the creditor to accept arbitration shall have been refused or ignored by the debtor or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor has refused to comply with the verdict. A case in point has just arisen owing to the refusal of Venezuela to comply with the award of the Hague Court condemning her to pay 10,000,000 francs (£400,000) to her Belgian creditors. There is no appeal against the award and the cause of arbitration will naturally suffer by its non-execution. Yet Venezuela is one of the Powers represented at the Conference. Her representative is at this very moment bringing forward a proposal to veto absolutely the use of force for the recovery of debts from a defaulting State. Thus there is on Venezuela's part a simultaneous exploitation and defiance of the Hague Tribunal. There is a pretty general feeling that the United States which so strongly befriended Venezuela in 1903 against the legitimate claims of her creditors, or at least prevented their enforcement by naval measures, should now bring her protege to reason.

The French proposal, enjoining an explicit ultimatum or a formal declaration of war before the opening of hostilities, and a prompt notification to neutrals, has been almost unanimously accepted in the second section of the second Committee. The Dutch amendment providing that 24 hours must elapse between the declaration of war and the opening of hostilities was rejected. The question of the conversion of merchantmen into warships in time of war has given rise to long debates involving the question of privateering. The Italian Delegate proposed restricting the place where conversion is legitimate to the belligerents own territorial waters. Lord Reay (England) supported this. The French Delegate proposed amid general approval, that belligerents should notify the fact of conversion and inform neutrals. This, in fact, was virtually the same as the Russian proposal.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THERE is great scarcity of labour in Kansas, and farmers are faced with a serious problem in view of the near approach of the wheat harvest. In one place the shopkeepers came to their aid by mutually agreeing to close their shops as much as possible and allow their employees to assist in the work of harvesting the crops.

THE CRISES IN MOROCCO.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CRUISERS FOR CASABLANCA.

Foreign Troops to be Landed.

PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

TREATY OF ALGECIRAS IN OPERATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

It is understood that France has proposed to Spain to land a Franco-Spanish force at Casablanca, in accordance with the policing powers provided under the Treaty of Algeciras.

The Italian Cruiser *Etna* is now at Tangier and has been ordered to remain at the disposal of the Minister.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The French battleships *Suffren*, *Charlemagne* and *Republique* and the cruisers *Jules Ferry*, *Victor Hugo* and *Desaix* are preparing at Toulon to sail, and three transports have been ordered to convey 2,500 troops to Morocco.

The British cruiser *Antrim* at Gibraltar has been ordered in readiness for peremptory service.

LATER.

Three thousand Algerian troops and certain regiments quartered in Southern Spain are going to Morocco.

It is believed that they will remain until the new police are installed at the eight ports designated in the Treaty of Algeciras.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

A telegram from Tangier states that four hundred refugees have arrived from Casablanca where a terrible panic prevails.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

The French and Spanish Governments have agreed that Casablanca shall be occupied by 3,000 troops. The British Cruiser *Antrim* at Gibraltar has been ordered to be in readiness.

[By the Treaty of Algeciras Morocco was to be policed by a Moorish force commanded by Moorish Kaids, assisted by French and Spanish instructors and officers, and the force to be inspected by a Swiss Inspector-General, this arrangement to continue for five years. The force was put at from 2,000 to 25,000 strong, to be distributed among the eight ports of Morocco.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

A Huge Majority.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The House of Commons has passed the Third Reading of the Evicted Tenants Bill by 228 votes to 49.

TSAR AND KAISER.

Meeting at Swinemunde.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Swinemunde [illegible] personal and not political, and there [illegible] reason for anyone to entertain suspicion or distrust.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Tsar and the Kaiser met at Swinemuende and exchanged visits on board their respective yachts.

NEW YORK NIGHT POLICE COURT.

250 Cases Disposed of.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

In New York the experiment of a night police-court has been a success, 250 cases being heard. The idea has been put into operation with the object of suppressing professional bailery.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Permanent Arbitration Court.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Hague Conference has adopted the American proposal to establish a permanent Arbitration Court. The new Court will adjudicate on judicial questions and will not interfere with the Tribunal created in 1899, which will be available for political disputes.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY PROSECUTION.

Fined the Legal Maximum.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Standard Oil Company, mentioned in Reuter's telegrams of April 14, has been fined 29,240,000 dollars, which is the legal maximum.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Yorkshire have beaten Leicestershire by ten wickets.

The South Africans have beaten Lancashire by an innings and 165 runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Sussex beat Derbyshire by ten wickets.

Middlesex beat Gloucester by an inning and 140 runs.

Surrey beat Essex by 352 runs.

Notts beat Northampton by 239 runs.

The match between Kent and Worcester was drawn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The death has occurred of Colonel Staveley Gordon of the Engineers.

THE SOLENT REVIEW.

An Impressive Sight.

TWENTY-FOUR MILES OF SHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Their Majesties reviewed the Home Fleet, consisting of 188 vessels, in the Solent. The Swedish Squadron participated.

The lines of the Fleet covered 24 miles, making a most impressive spectacle.

The weather was fine.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The naval review was a superb pageant. The warships were moored in seven parallel lines at the head of one of which the "Dreadnought" was stationed.

Their Majesties steamed between the lines and were greeted with tremendous cheering; while thumderous salutes were fired from the bedecked warships.

An interesting feature was the presence of eleven submarines.

At nightfall the ships were illuminated from truck to Waterline.

The King has decorated the Admirals with the Victorian Order, including Admiral Bosanquet whom he created G. C. V. O., Rear Admiral Bridgeman and Captain Jellicoe, K. C. V. O., and the others C. V. O.

THE POLICE STRIKE IN BELFAST.

Mr. Birrell Goes to Ireland.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Birrell went to Ireland last evening in connection with the situation at Belfast, where the strike of the coal-men has been settled.

The authorities are dispersing the disaffected members of the Police to remote districts and are drafting in steady long-service men.

A mob at Belfast attacked an unescorted lorry, burned its contents, and threw the lorry into the river.

LATER.

The strike disputes at Belfast have been practically settled, and the police agitation is subsiding.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Russia has notified her adhesion to the Sugar Conference.

THE BULGARIAN RAIDS.

Colonel Elliot's Narrow Escape.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Colonel Elliot, the British Gendamerie officer, who was wounded in the attack on the village of Guredjik, was ambushed and captured by the Bulgarian band, who hoped to secure a ransom, but the Turkish troops arrived in time to rescue him.

NIZAM'S PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of Mr. Fazil Muraj as Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Kazim Ali, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, having retired, Mr. Fazil Muraj, Superintending Engineer, General Branch, has been appointed Secretary. Mr. Karamatullah succeeds the latter.

Both these gentlemen are Cooper's Hill men, and their appointments have been received with great satisfaction.

OVER-BRIDGES FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 3.

The *Pioneer* hears that there is some prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the question of over-bridges in the City of Bombay, which has been a matter of controversy for the past twenty years. Arrangements are now likely to be made which will share the cost between the Railways concerned and the Municipality. The Railways will build the bridges and their approaches, and the Municipality will be responsible for the necessary land and incidental charges.

"BANDE MATARAM" SEIZURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

An application was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta yesterday for the return of certain books and papers belong to the *Bande Mataram* office, seized by the police in pursuance of the search warrant on Tuesday. The Magistrate referred the applicant to the Detective Department, who, he said, possessed powers to return anything they had seized.

THE AFRIDI JIRGAH IN KABUL

Motor Car Roads in Afghanistan,

I hear that the Afridi Jirgah which went to Kabul has had a friendly interview with Sirdar Nasrulla Khan.

The Amir has left Herat for Maimana. It appears that when at Kandahar the Army held a Jolsa and tribes agreed to build a road fit for motor cars from Kabul to Kandahar. A kutcha road has meanwhile been built 'begar.'

FLOODS IN GILGIT.

A Glacier Lake Bursts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

A telegram from Gilgit received on Saturday afternoon reports that flood had been signalled from Lajabad. This refers to the glacier which blocked the river in Baltistan. A correspondent writing few days ago stated that the formation of the lake behind the glacier was regarded very seriously. In Gilgit arrangements were made for beacon fires to convey the news of the expected flood throughout the Indus valley. No details are given regarding the [illegible]

LORD LAMINGTON.

Message from Aden.

The following is copy of a telegram dated 2nd August:—

"From Aden, Lord Lamington, to Bombay Governor:—

"Farewell to you and Presidency of happy memories."

A telegram dated 3rd August was sent in reply:—

"From Ganeshkhind, Governor of Bombay, to Port Said, Lord Lamington.

"Farewell from the Presidency of Bombay."

"INDIA" SEDITION CASE.

Extracts from Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

The following are extracts from the written Judgment of Mr. D. J. Boyd, I. C. S., Special Magistrate, in the *India* sedition case:—

"The questions, therefore, for decision are—whether Pindi Das published the said article; whether such publication constitutes offences punishable under Sections 124A., 131, and 135 of the Indian Penal Code; and whether Dina Nath caused the said article to be printed and so is guilty of the above-mentioned offences.

"With regard to the first of these questions, Pindi Das, admits that he is the Proprietor, Publisher, Editor and Printer of *India*, and that he published the letter complained of.

"With regard to the second question, an examination of the article becomes necessary, but it would serve no useful purpose to discuss it in detail. It is sufficient to say that the references to the better state of the country and the greater intelligence of Indians fifty years ago at the time of the Mutiny; the calumnies about the differential treatment of British and Indian soldiers; the harping on the differences of colour and the use of the words 'black' and 'ugly;' the allusion to 'satanic English' missionaries; the exhortation to take any work but not to serve as loyal soldiers of the English and to refrain from fighting for the British on the frontier and elsewhere, are all fully calculated, to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government, and being addressed to soldiers they are especially calculated, and, I have not the slightest doubt, are intended to seduce Indian soldiers from their duty and allegiance.

"Pindi Dass pleads that his intention was not criminal; that he merely wished to show his Indian countrymen that they would make more if they took to work other than the profession of arms This plea cannot be taken as serious. If such had been his intention, he could have achieved it quite as well by a simple comparison of the profits to be made in the different occupations without introducing the subject of British Rule at all, much less using language that was calculated to appeal to the racial passions of his countrymen; and he must have known as well as any one what the effect of the publication would be, if he published it with an introductory note in terms of approval and a distinct reference to the way of liberty pointed out therein, which shows that the main subject of the article was a political one. It is notorious that about April 25th, the date of the publication of the article complained, there was great unrest in the Punjab, and agitators were doing their best to stir up disaffection among the people and the Army by the publication of an article whose language is appealed to be made with innocent intent. Pindi Dass's intention can also be fairly inferred from the general tone of his paper, which contained week by week articles which are calculated most strongly to stir up disaffection. These articles are admissible in evidence under Section 14 of the Evidence Act.

"In the issue of April 25th, which contained the letter to the Native Troops, there appeared an editorial declaring that the imprisonment of the Editor would not affect the tone of the paper. This shows that Pindi Dass was under no illusion as to the character of his publications.

"The prosecution has put in evidence a list of twenty-five articles printed in *India*, dating from January 17th, 1907, till May 2nd 1907 a perusal of which will leave no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that Pindi Dass's object was to stir up disaffection against the Government, or at any rate to increase the circulation of his paper by publishing articles that were ready for publication when the office of *India* was searched by the police, such as 'Rebellion is a Trifle' and an article found on Pindi Dass's person with corrections made by him as if for publication which its author described as 'A Bombshell for the enemies of India.'

So, from the language of the letter in question, from the state of the country at the time of its publication, from the editorial note in the same issue, from the tone of the articles appearing in *India* from week to week, and from the fact that he employed on his editorial staff Amba Parshad, who has been three times previously convicted under Section 124 A., there cannot be a shadow of doubt that Pindi Dass publishing the letter from America intended to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India and to seduce the Indian Troops in His Majesty's Army from their duty and allegiance.

"I convict Pindi Dass of the offences above described, which are punishable under Sections 124A. and 131 of the Indian Penal Code, and acquit him of any offence punishable under Section 135 of the Indian Penal Code.

"The third question for decision is whether Dina Nath caused the article in question to be printed in Lahore and so abetted the offences of which I have just convicted Pindi Dass.

The learned Magistrate then goes on with his observations covering some twenty-five pages of manuscript to remark upon the evidence which went to show that there was no steam press at Gujranwala and no press there at all capable of producing a paper with such a circulation as *India*. The Magistrate considers that there is an overwhelming mass of evidence to show that *India* was printed at the steam press of the *Hindustan* in Lahore and that Dina Nath was the responsible head of that press.

"I therefore convict Pindi Dass under Sections 124A. and 131 of the Indian Penal Code and Dina Nath under Sections 124A. and 131—109 of the Indian Penal Code. Pindi Dass is young and it has been urged that he was a tool in the hands of others. Of this I am somewhat doubtful though it would seem that he was helped by Dina Nath and Amba Parshad, and in all probability by other restless spirits. Had he been older, I would have given him the heaviest sentence I legally could, for tampering with the Army is as serious an offence as could be committed against the State and the public peace. Its results may be worse than a thousand murders. Moreover, the publication of the letter in question came at a time of organised agitation and this fact seriously enhances the heinousness of the offence. The offence is only one, though it falls within two separate section, of the Indian Penal Code.

"I sentence Pindi Dass to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 124A. and 131 of the Indian Penal Code, and I sentence Dina Nath to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 124 A. and 131—109 of the Indian Penal Code. I acquit Pindi Dass of any offence punishable under Section 135 of the Indian Penal Code and Dina Nath of any offence punishable under Sections 135—109 of the Indian Penal Code; and, finally, under Section 517 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code I order the confiscation of the *Hindustan* Steam Press, which was used for the commission of the offences of which Dina Nath is convicted."

The Magistrate adds the following a postcript to his Judgment at the request of Mr. Durga Das:—

"Note that the provisions of Sections 517 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code should be observed in carrying out the last part of the above orders."

SPENCE'S COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

A special telegram from London to the *Statesman*, dated the 2nd of August, states that the first cotton from Spence's cotton trees in Deesa sold in Liverpool at 7½d. a pound, being infinitely superior to middling American.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers as follows:—Colonel C. H. Alexander, R.G.A., from 2nd September to 2nd October; Captain J. L. Mayor, R.E., M.W.S., for 90 days, from 11th August or from date of availing himself of it.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers as follows:—Lieutenant J. M. C. Scott, 2nd Royal Scots, from 5th to 14th August, inclusive.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, AUGUST 3.—Forrest, Lieut. Col., R. A. M. C., from leave, from England.
Kirkwood, Lieut., 7th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Wood, Capt., R. A. M. C., from leave, from England.
Barrett, Major-General, Nowshera Brigade, on leave, from Nowshera.
Forteath, Lieut., 36th Jacob's Horse, on leave, from Umballa.
Rattray, Major, 26th Punjab, on leave, from Sheikh Medin.
Talbot, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Chanbotha, U.P.
Cowans, Col., A. H. Q., on leave, from Simla.
Lawless, Lieut.-Col., R. F. A., on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Bowen, Lieut., 101st Gr., on leave, from Mhow.
St. John, Capt., R. F. A., on leave, from Nasirabad.
Seaton, Lieut., 112th Inft., on leave, from Nasirabad.
Hoskyns, Capt., Lincoln Regt., from leave, from England.
Airy, Lieut., 114th Maharattas, on duty, from England.
Gastin, Lieut., 2/10th Gurkhas, on duty, from England.
Boase, Lieut. R. F. A., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 3.—Cowans, Col., A.H.Q., on leave, to England.
Rattray, Major, 26th Punjabis, on leave, to England.
Barrett, Major-General, Nowshera Brigade, on leave, to England.
Forteath, Lieut., 36th J. Horse, Nowshera Brigade, on leave from England.
Talbot, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from England.
Wood, Capt., R. A. M. C., from leave, to Fyzabad.
Petre, Major, R. Brigade, on leave, to England.
Macdonald, Brig.-General, on leave, to England.
Lawless, Lieut.-Col., R. F. A., on leave, to England.
St. John, Capt., R. F. A., on leave, to England.
Boase, Lieut., R. F. A., off leave, to Karachi.
Airy, Lieut., 114th Maharattas, on duty, to Poona.
Bunbury, Major, R. Scots, on leave, to England.
Stevens, Lieut., Capt., R. F. A., on leave, to England.
Rodd, Capt., A. O. D., on duty, to Karachi.
Beckett, Lieut., R. G. A., on duty, to Quetta.

AMIR ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Direct Representation of Grievance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 3.

Information received from Afghanistan shows that in June last a Captain in the Mohdi Regiment, named Mahomed Usman, stationed at Darra Nur, was shot dead by a sepoy of his own company. It appears that Mahomed Usman hit and abused the sepoy before his comrades on account of some fault which he was supposed to have committed, and that the sepoy took his revenge on his officer on the first favourable opportunity.

The Mazulla, the sepoy in question, was brought before the Amir when the latter was at Pang Pillan Hill. The case was there investigated by His Majesty, with the result that Mazulla was sentenced to death and promptly executed.

Since this occurrence an order has been sent by the Amir to all his regiments directing that any soldier who is found guilty of shooting Officers or one of his comrades is to be at once executed and all his property confiscated.

It is also notified that any sepoy who has any complaint to make on any matter has a right to petition the Amir direct, and that such complaints will be investigated by him and offenders punished.

The order concludes by warning all officers that they are not permitted to abuse and strike their subordinates That when occasion arises they can punish them according to recognised custom, but that any officer who disobeys this order will be at once dismissed from military employment.

S. I. R. A. MEETING.

Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE AUGUST 3.

The entries for the S. I. R. A. Meeting, which closed on the 1st of August, show that it is to be an excellent meeting this year, individual entries far exceeding that of any previous year. In all 31 British and 13 Native Corps will be represented.

In the Team Matches, the following are some of the figures for the Bangalore Cup, which this year will be valued at Rs. 1,600:—

Twenty teams have already entered, namely, the Lincolns, Bedfordshires, Cheshires, Worcesters, Essex, Sherwood, Foresters, Middlesex, Manchesters, Connaught Rangers, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, Bangalore Volunteers, Gold Fields Volunteers, Madras Railway Volunteers, two teams of the South Indian Railway Volunteers, East Coast Railway Volunteers, 1st G. I. P. Volunteers, Southern Maharatta Railway Volunteers, Nilgiri Volunteers, and the Madras Volunteer Guards.

For the Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate, 31 teams entered. All the above Corps are entering one or more teams, also the 2nd Sappers and Miners and the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

The Lal Bag Cup has 10 entries; Championship Trophy 17 teams; Marksman's Prize, 87 teams; Sharp Shooters' Cup, 36 teams; The Wantage, 75 pairs; Dewar Challenge Shield, 11; and the Puddakotta Cup, 4 teams.

Native Army—10 teams for the Cubbon Cup and 14 for the Oil Bowalla Stakes.

General Scallon, local G. O. C., General Watkis, D. A. A. G., Southern Army, and Colonel Kemphall, A. A. G., Musketry from Simla are all staying in Camp during the meeting, which promises to be excellent in every respect.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

In connection with the Army Reorganisation Scheme the following Officers have been appointed Staff Officers for medical mobilisation:—

Sub pro tem 1st Division Major W. H. Ogilvie I M. S., 2nd Division Major L. P. Moore, R. A. M. C., 3rd Division Lt.-Colonel M. A. Ker, I. M. S., 4th Division, Major H. F. Whitchurch, V. C., I. M. S., 5th Division Captain J. F. Martin R. A. M. C., 8th Division Major F. W. Gee, I. M. S., 9th Division Major A. E. Milner, R. A. M. C.

Officers will be detailed for the 5th and 7th Divisions at a later date. In consequence of the abolition of commands the P. M. O., H. M's Forces in India will, in future, nominate Officers to command station hospitals at certain hill stations and also at the headquarters of Divisions and Brigades, the tenure of appointment being for hill stations two years and for the remainder with a few exceptions three years.

QUETTA DIVISION COMMAND.

Probable Appointment of General Clements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 2.

The *Pioneer* hears that Major-General Clements, at present commanding the Sirhind Brigade, will succeed Lieutenant-General Smith Dorrien in command of the 4th (Quetta) Division on the latter's transfer Home.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

Persian Misgovernment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JULY 27.

I hear on good authority that on the occasion of the murder of a Turkish Official at Teheran, the Ambassador during his interview with the Atabeg Azam was very excited; and angry words were exchanged. In reply to the Ambassador's peremptory demands for the immediate arrest and punishment of the culprit, followed by certain allusions to the disturbed and lawless state of the Capital and country in general, the Atabeg is said to have retorted by reminding the Ambassador of the wholesale and cold-blooded massacres of hundreds of thousands of Armenians—men, women and children—and among whom were thousands of Armenian subjects of Persia and for whose murder no redress has at all been given to the Persian Government; and in the face of such universal lawlessness prevailing in Turkey the Ambassador's allusions to Persia were out of place.

The entire absence of the wherewithal for the maintenance of the army and Government service, pay, pensions, etc., has been the subject of many discussions in the Persian Parliament and in the Cabinet in particular, but yet money has not been forthcoming. The Atabeg Azam, the Minister of Finance and some other Ministers have had interviews with the Parliament when the urgent want of money was impressed on Parliament, the Atabeg Azam declaring at the same time that when at Mecca on the last occasion he had made a vow to God not to borrow money from foreigners. This assertion has fallen very flat indeed and the Atabeg has been severely ridiculed by the Persian newspapers, many of whom openly declared him to have been a traitor to the nation and conspiring now to smother the fledging constitution. As to money it is admitted by all classes that it can only be raised by the immediate and complete abolition of the Tiyouls and the withdrawal of the innumerable concessions, which, as is well known, have been fraudulently acquired and equally fraudulently given by the Shah's Ministers at the cost and ruin of the nation and the Government. If these measures were adopted, not only would the Minister of Finance be relieved from his present embarrassment, but that he will also have a large surplus for undertaking public works and general improvements, without necessitating the introduction of fresh taxes whatsoever or burdening the peasantry in other directions. As, however, a good many members of Parliament are holders of Tiyouls and concessions of the character above described, it seems very improbable if Persia can at all be saved from the impending peril. Besides the members of Parliament, hundreds of thousands of Satraps, Ulimas, etc., are also in the enjoyment of Tiyouls and concessions, and it will be a hard job to dislodge them.

Then comes the question of abolishing pays and pensions, which have been so ruthlessly bestowed on thousands of Persians by the Shah's Ministers for the consideration of a bribe. But who is to bell the cat, as almost everyone of importance in the country is implicated in this scandalous regime. Take for instance the individual holder of the Tiyoul of Mamasani, who is also the concessionaire of Ormuz, Kism, Minab, Larac, Hangaum, Bostana, Khamir, the Government lands of Linga and the Government grounds of the old and new Custom House of Bushire, Naseri, etc.; who pays only a tax of Krans 280,000 annually to Government and clears a net revenue of 3½ million Krans. He at the same time enjoys a pension or salary and other perquisites of Krans 50,000 per annum, and which he deducts from the abovementioned tax of Krans 280,000. There are thousands of men of this category. It will, therefore, be seen at a glance what a brilliant prospect there is before Persia if the lands and concessions so fraudulently obtained were given back to the nation and placed under the control of a just and honorable Minister. There would then be no need of borrowing from foreigners; and besides it would secure for ever the independence of the Shah and the country. If, therefore, there is any honesty of purpose amongst the members of Parliament why does not even one of them come forward and say: "I give back to the nation what I took from it under the dishonest regime and please God my confreres will follow my example?" Should this be done Persia will be saved.

There are rumours of the removal from office of H. R. H. the Farman Farma and First Minister of Justice under the present Constitution and of his transfer to a place remote from the Capital. This prince is simply paying the penalty for his patriotic zeal and honesty of purpose in endeavouring to establish a purified Court of Justice and for the proper working of which His Royal Highness has framed a code of laws, which has proved distasteful to the Atabeg Azam and his colleagues. Under the circumstances it may be taken for granted that the next Minister of Justice will in reality be a person of the old regime and perfect adept in receiving bribes and to all intents and purposes an underling of the Atabeg Azam.

The first anniversary of the obtainment of the Persian Constitution was celebrated at Bushire on the eve of the 14th of this moon, Jamadi-ul-Sani (24th July) when for two successive nights all the merchants and trading classes decorated and illuminated their offices and bazaars to an extent for outshining all previous illuminations and displays of any character whatsoever. Each merchant tried to outvie the other in the display and liberality in entertaining all visitors to tea, iced sherbets, sweets, refreshments, &c. Social distinction was not observed, and the masses were received with courtesy and affability. Their Excellencies the Governor, Saced-us-Sultaneh and the Foreign Agent, Massoud-us-Sultan, marked their appreciation of the display by visiting the office of Haji Abdul Russool, the Agent of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., while their deputies called on each and all the other merchants. On the 25th instant royal salutes were fired from the Government House and from the Shah's cruiser "Persepolis." Gramaphones playing Persian airs and a cinematograph illustrating the Russo-Japanese war were in full swing to the great delectation of the people. Every thing was conducted in a very orderly style and yet intelligent Persians, I am told, asked each other, what good has the Parliament done for the country during these 12 months?

On Friday, the 26th instant certain local elections took place at the Charborj (Government House), but I understand the proceedings there all ended in a fiasco and fresh elections will have to be gone through. On this occasion His Excellency the Saced-us-Sultaneh informed the assembly that his "resignation" had been accepted by the Ministry and that he would leave Bushire for Teheran in a couple of days; in fact he will leave to-morrow. The Saced-us-Sultaneh during his short tenure of office had become very popular by his kindliness and courtesy to all and above all for his repugnance of mulcting the people. His resignation or rather recall is a good examplification of the insincerity of the so-called reforms, and good and constitutional government which is being so loudly bruited about by the Persians of the present day. The Saced-us-Sultaneh on the dismissal of the ex-Atabeg Azam Ain-ud-Dowlah, was nominated by the succeeding Premier, to the post of Governor of Bushire and ports, about six or seven months ago, when the Durya Beggy, the then Governor, was recalled. I understand the Saced-us-Sultaneh's personal expense, and I may say, loss for having accepted the post of governorship amounts to about Rs. 56,000 and he returns to Teheran a wiser but a poorer man. The dismissal of the Durya Beggy seven months ago and his reappointment to-day to the post of Governor here has certainly been the work of intrigue, especially of the Tiyoul and concession holders in these regions, whose aim it has always been to have Governors who may be subservient to their personal and private ends in defrauding the country. I may add that the Durya Beggy and the Saced-us-Sultaneh are both personally very good, able and just men, and equally liked and respected by the people, whom they have governed but what can one do when intrigue and bribery is now, as before, the order of the day and rife at the Persian Court and Cabinet?

REMISSION OF TAX IN BAREILLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 3.

Owing to damage done to crops by hail in certain villages in the Bareilly District, the Collector has been empowered to suspend or remit rent where necessary.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

The Admirable Crichton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

In "The Admirable Crichton" the Simla A.-D.-C. has certainly found an amusing play, which the author is right in styling a fantasia, and there was little doubt about the amusement it afforded the audience, as the many funny passages—they were extremely funny—were received with much laughter and applause.

The story of the play is somewhat as follows:—

In Act I we are introduced into the family of the Earl of Loam, a nobleman under the delusion that he is filled with the most radical notions of equality, who holds a tea party for his servants in his drawing room once a month, much to their discomfort and annoyance. We find ourselves in the middle of this tea party and towards the end of it learn that Lord Loam and his family are off on a yachting cruise, and that in accordance with the Earl's well known opinions on the excessive luxury of the age, his three daughters are only to be allowed one maid amongst them. The maids and his lordship's valet, declining to serve in a family with such low ideas promptly give notice, and the girls finding it impossible to get hold of a regular maid who will attend on all three of them, engage the Tweeny to act in this capacity, though she refuses to budge until she finds that Crichton, the Butler, with whom she is in love, and who is really in love with her, has consented to accompany the party as valet, notwithstanding the many pangs of lowered self-esteem it costs him to do so.

In Act II we find the whole party has been wrecked on an island in the sketchiest of clothes Here we see Crichton, the strongest and ablest man of the party, gradually rising to the top and we get an inkling of the complete reversal of position about to take place.

In Act III, two years afterwards, the reversal foreshadowed in the previous Act has taken place and Crichton is king of the island, ruling everyone with a rod of iron. The whole party has given up any hope of rescue and Crichton proposes to, and is accepted by, Lady Mary (a peer's daughter, the old Earl's eldest daughter, in what was obviously intended to be the strong scene of the play. Just as they are all dancing and singing to celebrate the engagement, a ship's gun is heard in the distance and all fly off to see what it is.

The ship is a out to leave, when Crichton, whose ingenuity seems endless, and who knows it to be the ruin of his hopes of marriage with Lady Mary, fires the beacons he has prepared for just such an occasion by means of some electrical contrivance. He thus brings back the ship and the Act closes with the rescue of the party by what turns out to be one of H. M.'s Men-of-War, and the sudden return of Crichton to his former obsequious manner.

In Act IV we are back in civilisation, where the condition of affairs is the normal one. Crichton is again the Butler, and after an amusing scene, in which we are treated to extracts from the very inaccurate, not to say ungenerous, account of the island adventure, written by the Hon'ble Ernest Woolley, an aristocratic member of the party, all the couples pair off in a natural way—Lady Mary with Lord Brocklehurst, her original fiancee, and Crichton with Tweeny, with whom he announces his intention of setting up a public house at the more fashionable end of the Harrow Road.

Before going on to say anything about the acting, I should like to note our appreciation of the stage management. It was not only evidently carefully carried out, but was effective. The grouping was good throughout and the manoeuvring of the crowd of servants in Act I excellent. The scenery, too, was very much better than usual, especially in Act II, where we were shown the island on which the party were ship-wrecked. It was made into a very pretty scene, the jungle being most realistic. The play was well dressed, the costumes worn by the wrecked party, and supposedly made by themselves out of skins, etc. being picturesque, and in the case of the ladies, eminently becoming in spite of their abbreviation.

Lady Mary Lasenby, played by Mrs. Fergusson, was on the whole a very creditable performance, carefully thought out and carefully acted.

The Ladies Catherine and Agatha, her sisters, were prettily taken by Mrs. Rowlandson and Miss Anderson All three ladies looked charming.

As "Tweeny" Miss Stuart made a great hit—almost the acting success of the play—her voice, gestures and manner being inimitable and the change to a less frightened and more polished demeanour after mixing with Lord Loam's family for two years on the island being a very happy thought.

Lady Brocklehurst, played by Miss Rennick was quite good—a distinct way of speaking combined with a pleasant voice greatly enhancing the value of her acting.

Crichton, the Butler, played by Mr. J. C. Fergusson, was a conscientious performance, but though fair in Acts I, II and IV, did not rise even to mediocrity in Act III, in what should have been the chief scene of the play. We thought him mistaken in thinking that he could ever have been a King in Babylon, or was it perhaps only that his intermediate existences had obliterated from voice, appearance and gesture all traces of his former remote royal incarnation. It was difficult to believe he could have dominated the castaways in the way he is supposed to have done. The part of Crichton is full of pitfalls, however, and Mr. Fergusson fell into most of them—a fate which we think would have befallen the majority of ordinary amateurs.

Mr. Wheeler's "Lord Loam" was a clever even piece of character acting. All his points were neatly made, without being unduly insisted on, and it was a pleasure to watch so finished a study. It all seemed to come quite naturally, though every part of it must have been carefully planned before hand.

As the "Hon'ble Ernest Woolley" Mr. Pape was equally successful; he played with great judgment and left us with a grateful sense of completeness.

Mr. Stuart, as Lord Brocklehurst, showed signs of inexperience, though in some places he could hardly have been better.

The "Revd. John Treberne," Mr. W. Malan, was acceptable, the part being quietly taken in the manly way evidently intended by the author.

The ladies and gentlemen who were kind enough to take the servants' parts were a distinct feature in Act I, and their intelligent playing, in what were mostly thinking parts, contributed largely to the success of the Act.

I hope my readers will have gathered from the above that the Simla A.-D.-C. is entitled to record a success this time, and that, as far as the acting was concerned, the honours lay with 'Tweeny,' "Lord Loam" and the "Hon'ble Ernest Woolley."

The following is the full cast:—

The Earl of Loam	Mr. H. Wheeler
Lord Brocklehurst	Mr. P. Stuart
Hon'ble Ernest Woolley	Mr. Lionel Pape
Rev. John Treberne	Mr. W. deM. Malan
Mr. Crichton	Mr. J. C. Fergusson
A Naval Officer	Captain Rowlandson
Tompsett	Colonel Tate
John	Captain Gaussen
Fleury	M. Dubois
Rolleston	Mr. C. Thorburn
Page Boy	Mr. C. Cheney
Mrs. Perkins	Miss Ryud
Fisher	Miss Reed
Simmons	Miss Burr-Bryan
Jeanne	Miss Renny
Gladys	Miss Freda Harrison
Kitchen Wench	...iss Mills
The Countess of Brocklehurst	Miss E. de C. Rennick
Lady Mary Lasenby	Mrs. J. C. Fergusson
Lady Catherine Lasenby	Mrs. Rowlandson
Lady Agatha Lasenby	Miss Anderson
Tweeny	Miss Stuart

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 3.

The *Pioneer* understands that the levelling of the site for the Medical College and Hospital at Lucknow is now being carried out, Colonel Murray, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces, and Sir Swinton Jacob having already gone thoroughly into the designs and plans of the proposed buildings.

It will be necessary, of course, for Government to supplement the amount raised by public subscription, the present proposals entailing an outlay of probably 40 to 45 lakhs all told.

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

FAMOUS NOVELIST'S SAD CAREER.

Special Memoir.

The announcement of the death of Mr. David Christie Murray on Friday must have produced a pang of sadness in the hearts of all who knew him, for he died in obscurity, and, probably, in poverty. It is illustrative of the vicissitudes of literature that David Christie Murray, who so long laboured under the complications produced by that lack of financial acumen which is the misfortune of genius, should have lived long enough to hear of the depths of poverty to which "Ouida," a once far wealthier writer than himself, had been brought by her indifference to the state of her purse. There have been few cleverer novelists in recent times than David Christie Murray, but genius in his case took a queer twist which prevented his being granted a Civil List pension to help him through the evening of life. Murray was for many years unhappy in his domestic affairs, as all the world knows. Though he was writing comparatively actively right down to the time of his death, the condition of strife in which he lived, had been a severe drag upon his energies, and has doubtless hastened his end.

Curiously enough Murray also lived to know that a bust by Rodin had been erected in the crypt of St Paul's to the memory of his late contemporary, W. E. Henley, to whose widow a Civil List pension of £125 was granted two years ago, "in consideration of her inadequate means of support," on the same date that the late George Gissing's daughters were also pensioned. Truly the rewards of authorship are more kicks than *ha'pence*. Between W. E. Henley and David Christie Murray there were some curious affinities. They both spent their knickerbocker days in English provincial towns, Henley at Gloucester and Murray at West Bromwich: and left their homes in their teens to join the staffs of newspapers. Later on in London they met Robert Buchanan, the clever author of "Alone in London" and a score of other fine plays, who, in his day, suffered more from the whips and scorns of time than either of them. Buchanan's first novel was the "Shadow of the Sword," published in 1876, but he had already staged several plays and written a volume of poems. Some years after Henley published a collection of verses called "The Song of the Sword." About the time that Buchanan was writing his scathing satires on the poems of D. G. Rosetti and Mr. Swinburne in the seventies David Christie Murray turned his footsteps to the Mighty City, which was so full of dreams, but which turned out to be full of the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Murray got on to the *Daily News*, the editorial chair of which was first occupied by Charles Dickens, from whom Murray may have imbibed that intense understanding of the masses and their emotions which distinguishes all his works. While on the *Daily News*, Murray wrote a little here, there, and everywhere besides, and finding occasional relaxation on the Radical hustings; went out as "Special" for Printing-house-square and the leading Edinburgh organ, to describe how Turks and Russians killed each other; returned, and, devoting himself to fiction, rapidly shed "A Life's Atonement" (1879), "Joseph's Coat," "Val Strange," "Old Blazer's Hero," and half-a-dozen other novels on the public, caulking the planks of his reputation with essays and entertainments at odd moments; refused an offer from the *Thunderer* to set out for the Afghan frontier over

MEERUT COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

Police Tactics Condemned by High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

Information was given to the Kotwal of Meerut that there was a gang in the city of Meerut engaged in the manufacture and circulation of counterfeit coin. The Kotwal despatched a private person named Moiz-ud-din who was a friend of his, to induce the members of the gang to manufacture coin in his presence. Moiz-ud-din went to Narain, the accused, who was supposed to be the leader of the gang, and Narain agreed to do what Moiz-ud-din wanted. Moiz-ud-din reached Narain's house on the day appointed, and found seven other persons besides Narain present there. Moiz-ud-din had taken a bag in order to lead the gang on. His statement was that Narain consulted the other accused as to whether he should manufacture coin in Moiz-ud-din's presence. He further stated that Narain agreed to manufacture the coin in his presence, but the other accused refused to do so. He did not take a single coin from accused. The police subsequently searched the houses of all the eight persons who, according to Moiz-ud-dins evidence were present, and counterfeit coins were discovered in the houses of some of them, including Narain.

The Sessions Judge believed the evidence of Moizud-din and sentenced all the accused to different terms of imprisonment, Narain the accused was sentenced to three years, for being in possession of counterfeit coin and five years for counterfeiting the King's coin; the sentences were to run consecutively. Natha Ponsari and Pran Sukh and other accused were convicted of being members of the gang and abetment of counterfeiting the King's coin and were sentenced to two years' each. In his judgment the Sessions Judge criticised the conduct of the case by the Pleader for the defence. He remarked that the Pleader for the defence had severely cross-examined and criticised witness Moiz-ud-din who was a Mahomedan as "of a class from which pleaders, Government officials and landholders' agents are drawn." It did not, in the opinion of the learned Sessions Judge, reflect credit on the pleader to call such a man as Moiz-ud-din a police spy. Moiz-ud-din did what the Kotwal wanted him to do in order to bring the offenders to justice. The learned Judge expressed the desire that other Indian gentlemen would similarly help the authorities in the administration of justice. Relying on the statement of Moiz-ud-din he convicted the accused Narain of counterfeiting coin and others as being members of the gang.

Only four persons appealed, Narain, Natha, Panno Lal and Pran Sukh. Mr. Justice Richards in the Allahabad High Court, after hearing the arguments at considerable length, acquited Natha, Panna Lal and Pran Sukh of abetment of the offence of counterfeiting. He convicted Narain of being in possession of counterfeit coin and maintained the sentence of three years. Narain was acquitted of the offence of manufacturing coin. His Lordship had no doubt that all the accused were members of a gang but as there was no evidence that they did take part in the manufacture of coin he was bound to acquit them. The arrangements that were made by the police were not at all legal or creditable. They practically amounted to instigate the commission of crime. This practice was dangerous. If this were allowed there was nothing to prevent the instigation of the commission of dacoity in order that dacoits may be brought to Justice. Persons might be instigated to commit offences and then convicted of these offences. His Lordship further remarked that he did not want to make any comments upon the evidence of Moiz-ud-din, who, he assumed, was assisting the police in the discharge of their duty, but he thought the strictures passed by the Sessions Judge on the Pleader for the defence were not justified. The Pleader was doing his duty which was "within reasonable bounds to cross-examine him."

EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

Regulation for Cognizance of Misconduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

A special meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras was held yesterday evening in the Senate House, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Syndicate empowering that body to take cognizance of the misconduct of any student in any college, school, or hostel.

The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson, Vice-Chancellor, presided, and in opening the proceedings said that he had been asked by the Syndicate to move the recommendation, which he did in the course of a lengthy speech, Canon Sell meanwhile occupying the Chair. After some discussion the following Regulations was carried :—

That in Regulation 96, after the clause, the following words be added :—"To take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a college or hostel connected with a college or colleges ;

or, by any candidate for matriculation or for any other University examination brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction, or Chief Educational Officer of a Province, or by the responsible authorities of a college or hostel or school concerned ;

or, in case of a State college in a Native State, by the Chief Educational Officer of the State ;

or, in any case by a Fellow or Registrar of a University, by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent of any centre of examination.

And to punish such misconduct by exclusion from any University examination, either permanently or for a specified period ;

or by the deprivation of any University scholarship or endowment held by such person or by both.

And that the following clauses of the Regulation be re-numbered.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BOYCOTT DAY.

Seditious Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

The members of the Bengalee Defence Association have published the following programme to celebrate the Boycott Anniversary day on the 7th instant. "People of those districts which are not proclaimed under Ordinance may organise meeting and there they should think of new plans by which they can boycott from next year. Young men may show their skill in lathi play and other means of self-defence. In the proclaimed districts, let Samajites associations and societies invite gentlemen of the town in their respective gymnasium and show the public their progress in one year. Let their towns be illuminated in fitting manner. The anniversary is meant to renew the vow of boycott. And lastly we want to impress upon the people that what the 4th of July is to Americans, the 14th July is to French, the 7th August is to Bengalees."

A QUESTION OF DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—In the daily issue of the "B. G." dated 30th July, a paragraph appeared, dated Lucknow, July 29th:—"The Edinburgh University has conferred the M. A. degree (which I suppose is a misprint for M. L.) on Dr. Varis for his Thesis on Malarial Fever. Dr. Varis is the only British Mohamedan subject upon whom this honour is conferred." Permit me to point out that the degree of M. D. had been conferred on me by the Edinburgh University in 1900 for my thesis. I am also a B. Sc. of the Edinburgh University. If Hyderabad Mohamedans are to have the honour of reckoning themselves as British subjects, then Dr. Varis cannot be the only one. As far as I know, I am the only Mohammadan B. Sc. of Edinburgh University. I heartily congratulate Dr. Varis, who was my junior at the Varsity. I beg you to be kind enough to publish this correction, which can be verified by the British Medical Register —Yours, etc.,

AHMED MIRZA, M.D., B Sc. (Ed.),
Health Officer,
Hyderabad Deccan.

Aug 4.

STUDY OF INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Jackson's Learned Lecture.

THE first of the series of public lectures arranged by the Wilson College Literary Society was delivered last Saturday evening at the Wilson College Hall by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S. The subject of the lecture was the method on the "Study of Indian Antiquities," Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar presided on the occasion. The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, paid a well-merited tribute of praise to Mr. Jackson for his great scholarship and linguistic attainments. He said that the lecturer was an authority on the subject, and that the Managing Committee of the Literary Society had to be congratulated on its having secured the services of an expert to lecture on the subject. While the lecturer proceeded to deliver the address he was vociferously cheered by the large and appreciative audience assembled in the Hall. Mr. Jackson's address was most instructive and interesting.

ANTIQUITY—POPULAR VIEW.

The lecturer said that the popular idea of Antiquity has changed but little since the days of Sir Walter Scott. To most minds the word still calls up a picture of the friends and correspondents of Mr. Jonathan Oldbruck of Monkbarns, "who like himself measured decayed entrenchments, made plans of ruined castles, read illegible inscriptions and wrote essays on medals in the proportion of twelve pages to each letter of the legend." The study of Antiquity is regarded either as a harmless hobby on a par with fretwork or the collection of postage stamps, or as the dry and dull pursuit of thar-eyed and ammnic scholars who are so absorbed in the past that they have lost all interest in the present. There is this much truth in the popular view, that the study of Antiquity for its own sake is liable to fall into dilettantism on the one hand, and into pedantry on the other. To avoid these faults it is needful to keep steadily in view the relations of archæology to other branches of science.

UNITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

In this connection the first point to be emphasised is the unity of all knowledge. However theories may differ as regards the order of the Universe, all alike are agreed that it is intelligible only so far as it is coherent, that is, in so far as it forms a single whole. Only to this extent then can it be the object of knowledge, and that knowlege itself must form a single coherent. But the mass of facts to be noted and classified is grown so great that no one man can now follow Bacon in taking all knowledge to be his position. Commonly, therefore, we divide knowledge into two great kingdoms—the kingdom of nature and the kingdom of man ; in each of these we make further sub-divisions for the convenience of teaching and research. But it must never be forgotten that the divisions are more or less arbitrary and created for our own convenience. Broadly speaking, we have to do in the kingdom of man with what a well known archæologist (Prof. P. Gardner) has called "Human science," the study of man as an individual and in society, in the present and in the past. But here again the field is too vast to be studied as a whole.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SECTIONS.

If we take India as one of these sections, we find there three living civilisations, the Hindu, the Arab, and the European, which subsist side by side, not, it is true, without profoundly influencing one another, but without fundamental change of their original character. Each has its own special outlook on life, its own ideals of public and private, and its own self-contained and coherent theory of the Universe. Of these three worlds of thought we have to deal here with one that is indigenous to India.

INDIAN LIFE.

This microcosm, which is Indian life, is the embodiment of the Indian spirit, which in art, in religion, and in material civilisation has deeply influenced all Asia and the islands from Balkh to Borneo and from Ceylon to Japan. A spirit that could dominate so large a part of civilised mankind is assuredly worthy of the most careful study in all its manifestations. This hobby, examining Indian life in a few only of its aspects that we can learn its value as a coherent expression of the Indian spirit. Only when it is studied as a whole, it is possible to appreciate its full value in the history of mankind. Indian life, of course, has not always been what it is to-day, for though changes have been slow, yet they have taken place. The study of Indian antiquities or Indian archæology is merely another name for the study of Indian life in its historical aspect. The great difference between the study of Indian antiquities and the archæology of the dead kingdoms of Mesopotamia and the buried cities of Greece or Italy lies in the fact that the latter, despite all their influence on later ages, no longer have an organised existence, whereas the civilisation of India remains to this day a living whole.

INDIAN STUDENT.

The sciences of observation and description must come before the Historical sciences. But here the Indian student may object, that he has no need to study the life with which he has been familiar from his birth. It may be all very well, he will say, for the European observer of Indian life to collect and classify by painful degrees the facts that he is able to discover, but an Indian has no need of such laborious methods. Is it indeed so? Is it true that the average Indian student acquires an ordered and complete knowledge of Indian life without conscious effort? Scientific knowledge, we must remember, is ordered and organised knowledge, and order and organisation can be attained only through effort. It is perfectly true that an Indian scholar starts with an enormous advantage in the fact that the Indian spirit has nursed him from his birth; but he needs as much as the European the discipline which effort in the discovery of truth alone can give. We all need that noble fanaticism of veracity that Huxley never tired of preaching, but we all need no less a special training that we may observe and record with exactness the facts that we may discover. The student, then, has to practice himself in observation and description of the life around him, and select some particular aspect thereof to begin upon.

INDIAN CASTES.

It is well known that an experienced eye can discuss from the appearance of a man from what part of India he comes and to what caste he belongs. Measurements of large numbers of persons of all castes from all parts of India have established the existence of a limited number of racial types roughly corresponding to the great linguistic divisions of India have shown, and that within the area of each such type is to be found a number of caste subtypes. The bars to marriage arising from caste rules and difference of language account for the persistence of these types, but their ultimate origin may be in an admixture of foreign blood. It is a good training in observation to learn to distinguish the castes by the eye, and the anthropological measurement of new subjects will doubtless result in the establishment of a number of new types and subtypes, and perhaps in the correction of some of the averages upon which the conception of the type is based.

STUDY OF LIVING LANGUAGES.

Taking next the study of living languages, the first remark to be made is that the spoken and not the written language is the proper subject of study and, therefore, the lower and not the educated classes are to be singled out for observation. The educated man's pronunciation is largely governed by his reading, and he gives Sanskrit pronunciation to many words that in the mouths of the peasantry retain their *prakrit* form. It is a good exercise to write down all you know about a caste other than your own and then test and supplement your information by enquiry from members of the caste. A useful guide to the points on which information should be collected is to be found in a pamphlet published in 1902 by the Ethnographic Survey of India under the name of Draft Manual of Ethnography for India.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

It is in the investigation of religious beliefs that difficulties are met with. Side by side with the orthodox Hinduism of the Puranas we find a popular religion which consists in the worship in every village of a number of local deities and spirits which may at different times be either kindly or malevolent, and some of which are, while others are not, regarded as the ghosts of dead men. There is a strong tendency among the more educated members of the village communities to regularise this popular religion by assimilating it to orthodox Hinduism. Information as to magical rites is specially hard to get, but sometimes, if the enquirer shows that he knows something already, the people can be induced to tell him more. A useful set of questions regarding the popular religion was published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1898.

INSCRIPTION.

In testing the credit of an an inscription, we have not, as a rule, much difficulty in fixing the text, but it is always needful to enquire whether the inscription is really of the date to which it professes to belong. The forgery of grants of land has always been common, and is referred to in an inscription of the 7th century. It can often be detected by the alphabet used being of later date than the period to which the grant refers itself. But this is not an infallible guide, for on the one hand old inscriptions have sometimes been copied at a later date to preserve them from decay, or, on the other hand, forgeries are very nearly as old as they profess to be, and therefore cannot be detected, with certainty, by their alphabet. The learned lecturer then spoke at length on the methods to be adopted for examining the correctness of the various inscriptions, and gave valuable hints on the study of old architecture, sculpture and coins, the method being one of comparison of style and details. Then he proceeded to say a few words as to the chronological framework into which the facts are to be fitted.

In conclusion, the lecturer said we might borrow a few maxims from the most learned of modern historians, learn as much by writing as by reading, for nothing clears the mind more than to have to express oneself on paper. Be not content with the best book; seek sidelight from the others, for nothing short of the whole evidence can be a safe basis for our conclusions. See that your judgments are your own and do not shrink from disagreement, but before expressing it make sure that you understand the views you criticise, and that your own theory is built on solid foundations. Lastly, no trusting without testing. Take nothing for granted, trace everything to its origin so far as possible and draw a sharp line between what is certainly known and what is more or less obscurely guessed. The lumber rooms of every science are filled with discorded theories, so we must always be ready to put our most cherished beliefs to the test of new evidence. Finality is not to be hoped for, but every advance of enquiry should bring us nearer to the truth.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer, the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE FATAL FALL OF HOUSES.

The Inquest.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, continued his inquiry regarding the deaths of Rustomji Nowroji Wadiwalla (25), Bomanji Nowroji Wadiwalla (16), Homi Nowroji Wadiwalla (9), Bai Ruttonbai Rustomji Masani (48), Pirojshah Rustomji Masani (27), Pirojbai Maneckji Masani (9), and Bai Bachubai Maneckji Masani (37), who were killed on the 31st July by the collapse of two houses in Dadysett Agiary lane. Police Superintendent Flanagan, assisted by Inspector Patterson, led the evidence. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Girdhardas Govindji, owner of house No. 68 ; and Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Solicitors, was present on behalf of the executors of Jaikissendas Gungadas, the owner of the adjoining house.

Mr. Rustomji Mernosji Masani, further examined by Mr. Flanagan, said he had lived in Girdhardas' house for the past twenty-six years and occupied the fourth floor. He lived with his family consisting of eleven members. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 31st July, when he went down, a tenant living on the ground floor showed him a crack in a wall in one of the rooms on the west. He saw a portion of the plaster fallen out. A couple of days prior to this witness had noticed a crack near the staircase leading from the ground floor to the first floor. He did not inform anybody about it because he did not think there was any danger. This was on the 29th. On the 30th the rent collector of the landlord came for the rents. Witness informed him of the crack and asked him to speak to the landlord about it. The man promised to do so. Witness did not think the place would come down. The houses were very old—about 115 years. Witness then went to his office. At nine o'clock a servant came there and told him that he was wanted at his place. On his way back he met his wife and his brother's wife, who were going in search of another house. They informed him that Mr. Nowroji Bulliff had telephoned to the Municipal Office asking for an inspection of the house with a view to see whether it was in danger of falling down or not. A Hindu officer came and inspected the house and told witness and his brother at noon that they must remove from that place. Witness' brother asked him if there was any immediate danger. From the officer's reply witness understood that they were to make their preparations to remove as soon as possible. They started moving their goods. Witness went in search of a house and found one at two o'clock. When he returned home at that time he saw all the tenants preparing to move out. Between 2 and 4 p.m. half of witness' furniture was removed. About 4-30 p.m. witness heard the house had collapsed and that some of his family were buried. A part of his family had remained in the old house to assist in removing the furniture and a part had gone to the new house.

Nowroji Gowasji Wadiwalla, the third-floor tenant, said he had lived there for thirteen months. He also was informed by the groundfloor tenant of the crack in the west wall, and he suggested to Mr. Nowroji Bulliff to communicate with the Municipality. About 12-30 p.m. two Native police officers warned witness and his family to vacate the house. P.H. 1831 C. was one of them. Witness told them that he was preparing to move out. The policemen did not tell them to shift all at once. Witness engaged the fourth floor of the adjoining house, house which had just been repaired. It was partly occupied at the time. Witness and his people removed half of their furniture when both the houses collapsed. It was 5 20 (Bombay time). It collapsed without any warning. Witness was then in a passage on the fourth floor of the second house. He had to come down by means of a rope. Three of his sons were killed under the *debris*. In the first house five members were buried under the *debris* including his servant Kasaam. Two were taken alive from the second and three from the first house. Two members of his family came out of the *debris* of the first house before assistance came. The rescuing party came about half an hour afterwards. Witness did not know the cause of the collapse. The recent heavy rains might have something to do with the collapse. No cracks were noticed in the first house before this time. The tenants used to speak to the landlord about the things to be repaired, but they were never repaired. The house was whitewashed every year. The two houses were joined by one central wall. Witness had a complaint to make. They did not receive assistance when the house collapsed. Witness' son Rustom shouted out his name up to two o'clock in the morning, but no assistance was given at the place where he was. The work of rescue was continued to be done at other places. Witness himself did not hear Rustom call out ; he was informed by others. As long as senior officers continued to be on the spot the work went on well Between 2-30 and 3 a. m. the work proceeded very leisurely, and about 4 or 4-30 it stopped altogether, because it was thought that an adjoining wall on the fourth floor was falling. A small portion of it did fall down. At 6-30 or 7 a.m., when a new Municipal gang came, the work went on again. If two gangs had been employed from the beginning, relieving each other alternately for rest, then the work would have been done more satisfactorily, and probably more lives might have been saved. Witness thanked the police officers, and especially Inspector Patterson, for rendering such good assistance as they did.

Examined by Mr. Hormusji, witness said when he was standing in the passage on the fourth floor of the second house he marked which house fell first. The first house was the first to move, and with that the second house turned and the front portion of it fell from the top to the bottom. The first house fell first and in going down carried down the second with it. When witness went to the second house it was in good state of repairs.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said he went into the second house through a door which communicated between the two houses on the third floor. Through that door he removed his goods. There was no communication between the two houses on the fourth floor. The passage where he was standing at the time of the occurrence was the landing at the top of the staircase. On one side of the staircase was a partition wall between the two houses. The landing on which he was standing did not come down. The partition wall came down from the depth of three rooms from the road. He did not know whether the partition wall or the front wall of the house came down first. He could not possibly see into the first house from where he was standing.

Further inquiry was adjourned till this evening.

THE MONEY SCHOOL BUILDING.

It is stated that the Money School Building, permanently situated at the entrance to the Kalbadevi and Girgaum Roads, has been purchased by Messrs. Yusufalli Mahomedalli and Co., arms and ammunition merchants, for the sum of Rs. 3,15,000. Rs. 1,00,000 of the purchase money has been paid at once, the balance to be paid in the course of three years. The building is the property of the Church Missionary Society. The purchasers are said to have bought up certain small properties in the immediate neighbourhood of the building, as their intention is to raise a superstructure which will be an ornament to the locality. They were offered a profit of Rs. 80,000 for the building, but have declined it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The area of rainfall has extended in the North-West over Rajputana, the Punjab and a part of the Frontier Province, and precipitation has been nearly general and light to moderate in amount over the whole of India except in the interior of Burma, Sind, part of Gujarat and to the South-East of the Madras Presidency.

The small depression which yesterday was off the Orissa Coast and moved inland has almost disappeared.

The trough of low pressure is still suitably situated for rain in the Gangetic Plain and the usual depression in the extreme North-West, which by its northward position yesterday caused rain in the Punjab, has moved southward into Lower Sind, making the conditions more favourable for Gujarat and Rajputana.

In Burma only a few falls of rain occurred in the interior, but the rainfall continued nearly general on the coast, Bassein recording 1 1-2 inches. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded, the air continues very damp and the temperature remains normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa nearly general rain has fallen and the principal amounts are—Cherrapoonjee, Chittagong and Calcutta 2 inches; Jessore and Bogra 1; and Sambalpur 2 inches. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the rainfall has been nearly general except in the North-East of the United Provinces. Cawnpore had 1 inch, Agra 2, Bareilly and Chakrata 1½, Jhansi 3, Raipur, Chanda and Seoni 1½, Pachmarhi 4, Hyderabad 3 and Akola 1 inch. Cloud has diminished in the United Provinces and East and Central India and is moderate to heavy everywhere, while humidity is normal or in slight excess and the temperature nearly normal.

In the North-West of India there has been nearly general rain in the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Rajputana and a few light falls in Gujarat and Kashmir. Ambalia reports 1½ inches, Ludhiana 2, Cherat 1½, Murree 3, Dehra Ismail Khan 2, Sirsa 1, Bikanir 2, Jaipur 1½, Sambhar, Ajmer and Mount Abu 2, Udaipur 1, and Kotah 3-4 inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded, humidity is normal or in slight excess and the temperature low in East Punjab and high in Kashmir, while it is approximately normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula nearly general rain has fallen in the West Coast and local rain in the Deccan and North Madras Coast. Gulbarga records 2 inches, Belgaum 4, Chitaldroog 1, Mornugao and Mangalore 1 1-2, Mercara 2 and Calicut 3 inches. Cloud has decreased and is light to moderate in the eastern district, but continues thick elsewhere, while humidity and temperature differ by only small amounts from normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Burma Coast, North-East of India, South East of Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula and northern half of Deccan and local rain in the interior of Burma, United Provinces and Western Himalayas.

The Mails which left Aden on the 28th ultimo experienced from 49° E to 57° fresh to strong monsoon with cloudy weather and moderate to considerable sea swell. Thence to 66° strong monsoon blowing at times with moderate to fresh gale with overcast skies and high sea swell. From 66° to her arrival she encountered moderate to fresh monsoon with overcast skies and a few light rain squalls with considerable sea and swell.

The strength of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea is still decidedly above the average and has improved in area near the Bombay coast.

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

There has been very little change in the area of rainfall since yesterday. But there has been no rain in the Frontier Province and precipitation has been only local in the North-east India, the United Provinces, Central Provinces and the Deccan. In other parts of the country, except South-west Punjab, Sind, West Gujarat, East Madras, rainfall has been nearly general. The trough of low pressure moved northwards. Easterly winds are now confined to northern districts of the United Provinces, while the area of low pressure in North-west India also moved northward making the conditions favourable for the continuance of rain in the Punjab.

In Burma, nearly general rain has fallen, the principal amounts being Tavoy one and a half inches, Moulmein two, Tounge one and a half, Yamithin three, Bhamo one and Myetkyena one and a half. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

In North-east India and Orissa rain has fallen locally, Chittagong reporting three inches, Barisal one and a half, Silchar one, Cherra Poonjee four, and Dhubri one and a half. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded.

In the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, there have been local rain, United Provinces and Central Provinces having nearly general rain. In Central India, Dehra Dun had one and a half inches, Cawnpore and Hoshangabad one and Neemuch one and a half. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast.

In North-west India, rainfall has been nearly general in North and East Punjab, Kashmir Rajputana and East Gujarat. Delhi records half an inch, Lahore three-quarters, Sialkot four, Srinagar and Sonemarg one, Gulmarg two, Murree and Udaipur three-quarters, Mount Abu one and a half-Deesa five, and Ahmedabad two. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Frontier Provinces.

In the Peninsula, nearly general rainfall occurred in the West Coast and local rainfall in the Deccan, Nizamabad had three-quarters of the inch, Belgaum and Goa two, Karwar five, Mercara and Calicut one and a half. Cloud decreased in Madras excluding Malabar but continues heavy elsewhere.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast, Eastern Bengal, Assam, the Punjab excluding the South-west, on the West Coast of the Peninsula. Local rain is probable interior Burma, Bengal Presidency. In the United Provinces Kashmir, Rajputana, East Gujarat, Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Pressure has risen very rapidly in Mauritius, slowly in Zanzibar and the Seychelles ; the weekly average accordingly is normal in the first station and slight excess in Zanzibar, slight defect in the Seychelles. Winds have been nearly normal, except that they were more southerly than usual at Mauritius. At the Seychelles the weather has been showary with heavy squalls during the greater part of the week and a ship which arrived from the south, reported unusually strong winds and showery weather. The conditions are not as favourable as they were a week ago and are such as are usually associated with normal rainfall in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 3.

Nineteen inches of rain have fallen during the past week in the Shahjahanpur District. Some damage to crops is feared from the overflowing of the rivers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Heavy rain has extended during the past two days over Eastern Rajputana, the west of the United Provinces and the whole of Punjab and North West Frontier Province, and has thus become general throughout India. The new well-known signs of an approaching break, at least for Upper India however are to-day reported, the "trough of low pressure" having moved northwards in India and the barometer having risen rapidly in Mauritius.

FURTHER HOUSE FALL.

The north-east wall of a house situated in Mahim Road collapsed on Friday night. Luckily the building was untenanted It belongs to Haji Mahomed Haji Tayeb, a Mahomedan, but he was not to be found and the Municipal authorities took charge of the premises.

On Thursday a building was found unsafe and was vacated, but it was examined by the Municipal authorities on Friday. The Engineering Department pronounced it safe for habitation and the tenants re-occupied the premises on Saturday.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 3rd August 1907 was 28,639. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort	Colaba.
	In Ches.	In. Ches	In. Ches.	In. Ches.
Previously registered	83 34	79 96	80 66	82 91
Sunday, 4th Aug. 1907	0 99	0 22	0 23	0 23
Total	83 63	80 30	80 98	83 14
Total to date, 1906	81 53	33 09	36 33	31 82

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 4.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours.	Total to Date.
	In. Cents.	In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 8	75 35

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Rushire	29·426	NNW	6	93·6	84·9	97	5·00	0·00
Jask	29·431	E	12	94·0	85·3	79	0·00	−0·13
Muscat	29·475	Calm	3	92·3	86·5	84	0·00	−0·40
Aden	29·722	SW	14	92·3	79·9	78	0·00	−0·08
Lahore	29·332	Calm	0	97·4	73·2	93	0·15	3·55
Mirza	29·456	E	7	84·5	75·1	89	1·41	6·12	−0·20
Delhi	29·321	SE	7	89·7	73·7	82	0·32	3·72	−0·15
Agra	29·315	Calm	0	86·6	75·3	98	2·25	9·43	−0·16
Cawnpore	29·347	S	0	86·9	77·7	95	1·00	12·81	−3·27
Allahabad	29·427	E	5	92·1	80·0	84	0·28	10·43	−2·33
Jhansi	29·517	Calm	2	83·2	70·1	95	2·90	10·64	−0·48
Jacobabad	29·481	E	5	109·1	87·1	91	....	1·96	+0·47
Karachi	29·477	W	15	90·9	82·3	83	....	1·93	−2·74
Joypore	29·335	Calm	2	83·2	74·1	91	1·63	8·42	−3·97
Ajmere	29·522	W	7	83·4	72·9	91	1·88	4·21	−0·65
Deesa	29·58	SW	12	88·6	77·6	88	0·10	7·35	−0·01
Ahmedabad	29·549	SW	7	87·1	77·7	93	0·10	12·20	−8·07
Bhuj	29·528	WSW	21	87·6	79·0	96	....	10·80	+1·19
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·536	SW	24	85·6	81·3	88	....	17·16	−3·90
Rajkot	29·553	SW	19	86·4	76·7	89	....	10·16	−3·20
Bhavnagar Para.	29·560	SSW	17	91·1	79·0	81	....	9·81	+1·41
Veraval	29·583	WSW	24	81·7	80·3	88	....	14·19	−9·06
Neemuch	29·537	SSW	12	83·0	74·7	93	0·33	5·72	+2·62
Indore	29·415	O Im	9	89·6	72·1	93	0·48	10·79	+2·17
Sangor	29·535	W	9	81·6	73·3	93	0·44	12·96	−1·10
Jubbulpore	29·516	WSW	7	86·9	74·8	92	0·10	13·33	−0·45
Hoshangabad	29·502	WSW	8	84·9	74·3	88	2·48	19·26	−0·40
Khandwa	29·620	SSW	7	86·7	73·6	91	0·20	8·67	−0·67
Raipur	29·579	SW	14	82·1	70·9	93	1·96	20·16	+3·63
Nagpur	29·613	S	9	83·6	72·9	94	2·13	28·09	+0·35
Amraoti	29·631	WSW	15	86·0	73·6	93	0·75	16·63	−3·03
Akola	29·644	SW	10	85·8	72·9	96	1·17	13·53	−3·26
Surat	29·589	W	10	84·0	76·5	87	0·36	24·96	+7·99
Malegaon	29·658	WSW	14	86·9	73·2	92	0·04	17·74	+3·28
Bombay	29·673	WSW	21	84·2	76·2	91	0·54	22·95	+4·18
Poona	29·700	O	19	78·0	69·3	93	0·10	29·40	+13·18
Ahmednagar	29·700	SW	10	81·8	71·0	92	0·01	10·93	+1·89
Aurangabad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sholapur	29·724	SW	16	87·7	72·8	90	0·09	16·92	−7·53
Ratnagiri	29·741	WSW	18	82·3	76·4	89	0·79	56·71	−11·49
Bijapur	29·743	W	15	80·7	69·7	90	0·17	9·80	−2·42
Belgaum	29·789	WSW	17	83·3	69·8	91	0·45	21·42	−2·78
Mormugao	29·778	W	18	82·0	73·9	87	1·43	61·67	−1·76
Karwar	29·775	SW	5	81·2	75·5	90	1·21	75·96	−0·85
Mangalore	29·871	WSW	8	82·9	71·9	94	1·53	87·26	−7·24
Calicut	29·879	Calm	7	76·3	72·2	90	2·26	68·2.	+12·90
Cochin	29·904	ENE	L	78·2	73·2	93	1·22	61·05	+9·28
Bangalore	29·861	WSW	5	76·7	63·3	88	....	12·57	+3·06
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·709	W	6	78·3	71·7	79	0·14	9·89	−2·31
Masulipatam	29·714	W	7	83·5	76·6	81	0·04	12·46	+1·49
Bellary	29·77	W	13	87·0	74·7	85	....	4·22	+2·21
Cuddapah	29·764	W	10	87·4	73·6	91	....	5·06	−2·37
Madras	29·777	SW	7	94·0	80·0	61	0·01	3·91	−1·10
Colmbatore	29·30	W	16	88·8	70·1	89	....	4·17	+1·23
Pondichupoly ..	29·810	W	13	91·0	78·3	69	....	3·63	+0·44
Negapatam	29·69	W	13	89·3	79·5	81	....	2·94	−0·99
Colombo	29·915	SW	8	85·5	77·0	85	....	15·6	+1·84

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J H = 0·20 (29·02) ; G T H = 0·12 (30·09) ; St G H = 0·19 (30·37) ; C P = 0·34 (32·36).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular over the whole area.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and at Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Mormugao and Coimbatore and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature—The maximum is from 5° to 14° in defect of norm

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

On Saturday morning at 7 o'clock there was a smattering of spectators to see the Scots B. and the Y. M. C. A. turn out, but the game did not commence till 7-25 owing to waiting for the latter team to be completed. As it was, they started in a drizzle a man short and with two very useful men in Robottom and Gradwell. The eleventh man, Grimlay, was called in after the first goal. Despite this, the Y. M. C. A made a game fight in a very clean and sporting encounter, but the forwards were weak; the pick being Roberts and H. Templeton, the former going back in place of Pooler, who went half in the second moiety. There having been a drizzle at the beginning of the game the ground was slippery. This stopped, but a heavy shower fell soon after the interval.

Before half time the Scots got through twice—first after a pretty run by Parkes ended in a great shot just under the bar; the second came from Wright, who drove in hard. Rose made no attempt to stop it as it was generally thought Wright was off-side. Twice more they scored in the second half, the first a soft one by Newbigging, who got clear from a mis-kick by Roberts. The next followed a long run by McIntosh. Pooler and Kelly pulled him up, Rose also running out, but in clearing, Pooler sent across his own goal and Newbigging ran in with it. Just in time Ross missed a very easy chance given to him by Parkes, so the game eventually resulted as under:—

Royal Scots B..... 4 Goals
Y. M. C. A..... Nil.

Two games were played on Saturday on the Cooperage and both were followed by a large number of keenly interested spectators. Each game was of an exciting nature and had considerable bearing on the League table, as, had the Scots A beat, they would have been brought down on a level with the Bombay Gymkhana on points. The ground was on the soft side, but rain held off for the first game, but one or two heavy, and one or two minor, showers fell in the second, which was concluded in a failing light.

ROYAL SCOTS "A." vs. "B."

The above game was the first to be taken in hand at 4-45, and a splendid exhibition of football was seen, scientific to a degree. In the first half the "B" had the upper hand, but did not press the attack home, but in the second moiety, when the "A" opened the score, there was plenty of excitement and fast and interesting play. Both forward lines gave a fine display, the "B" resorting more to short passing and being perhaps the more effective, though, thanks to the defence of the "A," they only got through once, and that very late in the game.

Opening exchanges were all in favour of the "B," and Newbigging especially was always handy but never found an opening. The "A" late had a chance of scoring, but the right wing miss-kicked. Very even play followed, but towards half time the "B" pressed, and Parkes put in fine work breaking through frequently. A pretty combined move by the "A" ended in a fine shot by the right wing, and the next moment Parkes gave Ross a chance the other end off which he nearly scored. Half time arrived with no score on the board and the "A" now had the advantage of the wind.

They felt this as the first few minutes after the resumption saw them well up and pressing. Kennaway just missed and a very pretty move followed. The inside right gave in to Ramsay, who gave out to McConnan, and he gave across to the right wing, who sent in a stunning shot which was saved. This again was followed by a hard one from Ramsay which also was saved. An off-side by Parkes saw the "A" back and the inside right brought off a grand run but sent over. Eventually their right wing got going and centred beautifully across the goal. McConnan was well up and easily beat the custodian.

The "B" now began to play with determination, having more of the game, and Newbigging shot just over. Parkes put in excellent work on the left, and getting on from a nice pass got well away. He broke right through the defence and found the net with a nice shot into the right corner. Ramsay made a final bid for the "A," but they were driven back and an excellent game ended in a draw. Score:—

Royal Scots, "A"..... 1 Goal.
Royal Scots, "B"..... 1 Goal.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ROVERS.

There was some delay before the above teams opened play, though the Rovers came out as soon as the former game concluded. It was 6-10 when the ball was set rolling and there was very little light before the finish. The ground was rendered slippery by the rain, as also was the ball, but a most exciting game was seen. On the whole the Gymkhana had decidedly more of the play, but so sturdy was the defence of Hotz, Chapman and Street that the only goal of the match was scored within five minutes of time. Carroll for the Gymkhana played splendidly on the left wing, centering finely, and though W. Ross and Kennedy put in good work, the forwards were weak near goal. The halves defended well and at back Ward was a tower of strength, whereas Thompson was once more very sound in goal.

Within the first five minutes the Gymkhana were unfortunate in not scoring, as W. Ross had a clear goal before him but was given off-side with the referee being unable, presumably, to see that more than the required number were nearer the goal than Ross. The whistle again went when the Rovers' centre looked like scoring, but nobody seemed to know what the offence was. Ward next fouled the centre when he got well away, but this was not given, and the Gymkhana came up for Evans to try a good shot. They were sent back from a foul against Rolls, but so no good work by Carroll saw them up again. Scrafton was guilty of two bad fouls, one against Evans and one against Hargreaves, but neither were scored off. Ross had a very easy chance, and though the Gymkhana pressed, half time arrived with a blank board.

With the wind the Rovers cleared better, but their halves were keeping much too far behind their forwards to render them much assistance. At their respective ends Stewart and Sharpe got near and the latter a moment later had a clear shot but Chapman nipped in and spoilt it. A corner was forced at each end but both were cleared, Street especially saving well. A shot by the Rovers' centre was saved, but Thompson came within an ace of being rushed in. A heavy shower followed and light began to fail. Stewart was found off-side, and now, thanks mainly to Carroll, the Gymkhana gave the opposing defence plenty to do. Hotz in particular cleared well, but eventually Carroll sent in finely into the very goal mouth. Kennedy was well up and rushed it through.

The Rovers made a game attempt to save the game, Lay putting in a good run. Their centre next came in with an ace of scoring his shot just grazing over the cross-bar. Time followed soon after, leaving the Gymkhana deserving winners of a hard-fought game.

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 Goal.
Rovers..... Nil.

SAD FOOTBALL FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCATTA, AUGUST 3.

A deplorable accident happened last evening in the Rugby Football match between the Northumberland Fusiliers and Dalhousie. Lance-Corporal Smith of Northumberland team had collared the ball and was running away with it when he was thrown and remained lying senseless on the ground his face blue with discoloration. Artificial respiration was resorted to but without any result, and as the man's condition was evidently desperate he was placed in a Tum Tum and driven to the station hospital. On arrival there an electric battery was tried but life was extinct.

The game was not resumed after the accident Several Officers and a number of civilian spectators informed the police who made enquiries in the matter that so far as they could see whatever happened was accidental and there was no suggestion of rough play.

A post-mortem examination was made this morning when it was the opinion of the doctor that injuries were caused by a severe fall. The stomach and intestines were full of blood and death in his opinion was due to shock and hemorrhage. An inquest will be held.

POONA RACES.

Further Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

The Poona Races have been postponed to Monday the 5th instant owing to heavy rain.

The following notice has been issued by the Stewards:—

The First Extra meeting will be held on Monday, 5th August, (weather permitting.)

The Second Extra Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 7th August, (weather permitting).

Handicaps for the Second Extra Meeting will be published at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, 6th August, and forfeits must be declared before 12 noon, the same day.

The Third Extra Meeting will be held on Saturday, 10th August.

Time for entries for the above is extended upto 12 noon, on Tuesday, 6th August.

Handicaps will be published at 8 a.m., Thursday, 8th August, and forfeits must be declared before 6 p.m. the same day.

RACE SPECIAL CANCELLED.

Great Disappointment.

Great desappointment was felt by a large number of race-going people who had assembled on the Victoria Terminus on Saturday morning. The Race Special was ready, the engine was under steam, many had obtained their tickets and were about to take their seats in the carriages when it was abruptly announced that heavy rain in Poona had rendered the state of the Course so bad as to make it impossible to run the races in the afternoon. A telegraphic message to that effect was received and the Railway authorities in consequence thereof decided not to run the Special. The large crowd, about 200 men, had in consequence to leave the station.

SALE OF RACE-HORSES AT POONA.

Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co. sold by public auction on Saturday morning at the Poona Racecourse the following well-known race-horses, all in first-class condition. The bidding was rather dull and the animals were knocked down for poor prices:—

1. "Fando," Bay Australian Gelding, aged, 15 1, by "July" out of "Flirt." Winner of many races over five and six furlongs. Bought by Captain Jenkins for Rs. 450.

2. "Fitzeros." Chestnut Australian Gelding, aged, 15.3, by "Eos" ont of "Aresta." Winner of many races over five and eight furlongs, good jumper and up to plenty of weight. Bought by Colonel Anderson for Rs. 400.

3. "Min," Bay Australian Mare, aged, holds W. I. T. C. certificate under 14.2 for life, by "Little Bernie" out of "Petite Morceau." Winner of many races over all distances and in the best company. Bought by Mr. Readymoney for Rs. 360.

4. "Freetrade," Chestnut Australian Gelding, aged, holds W. I. T. C. certificate 14 2 for life, by "Freedom" dam by "The Barbe." Winner of many races, up to weight. Bought by Captain Jenkins for Rs. 450

5. "Indabba," Chestnut Australian Gelding, aged, holds C. T. C. certificate, 14.2 for life. One of fastest ponies in Australia, and winner of many races. Bought by Mr. Marshall for Rs. 225.

INDIAN FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. AUGUST 4.

The final for the Indian Football Challenge Shield was played last evening between Highland Light Infantry and the Calcutta Football Club. The former won by one goal to love.

DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

To-day's *Asian* announces the death of 'Claribell" at Darjeeling last week. She was the property of Mr. Galstaun.

THE SECUNDERABAD MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST. 3.

The Secunderabad four days' meeting closed to-day with a card of fine events, the Stewards' Purse proving the feature of the day, the favourite getting home in grand style after a great race between the second and third. The attendance was about half that of the previous days on account of the threatening state of the weather, few ladies being present. The Stewards deserve great credit for combatting successfully with a meeting, the running of which proved an uphill task, the weather as also the laxity on the part of the owners in coming forward being against them, but the lessons of this meeting certainly portend that a change in affairs will mark the next.

The following are the results:—

THE USEFUL STAKES.—¼ mile handicap for certified chargers or hunters who have never won a race worth Rs. 200.

Captain Marchant's br aus g Barenose, 11st..... McQuade 1
Captain Houston's c cb m Clear All, 8st 3lbs... Mirza 2
Mr Mangar's b aus g Autonomerta, 10st 7lbs... Kelly 3

Betting.—4 to 6 Barenose, 2 to 1/2 Clear All, 4 to 1 The Rake, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time—52 4/5 secs.

MUTUAL PLATE.—5 furlongs handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies.

Capt Bayley's c a h Pioneer, 9st 12lbs...Mr Spinks 1
Mr Tayleur's b a h Whiteface, 11st.....Mea Jaun 2
Mirza Nazir Beg's g a h Saood, 8st 7lbs .....Mirza 3

Also ran.—Young Prince 10st.

The Race.—Whiteface made the running to the distance, when Pioneer came to the front and won a fine race by 2 lengths. Half-length between second and third. Time—1 min 15 2/5 secs.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—1 mile.

Mr Dawson's c e g Rosewater, 11st 7lbs... Mea Jaun 1
Mr Spinks' b aus g The Gander.....Owner 2
Major Edward's b aus g Rossi, 11st 3lbs...Owner 3

Also ran.—Bad News 9st 3lbs, Embrace 9st, Scanda 7st 7lbs, Sweetlock 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—Evens Rosewater, 2 to 1 The Gander, 4 to 1 Embrace, 6 to 1 Rossi, 10 the others.

The Race.—From a good start the Gander led followed by Rossi, the others going in a cluster. This order was kept till the 3 furlongs, when Rosewater came through and won by a good length, a neck dividing the second and third. Time—1 min 53 2/5 secs.

THE GODRAZE SALAMAT STAKES.—For Arabs 14st 11b and under.

Mr Ree's g a h Diamond, 11st 11b.....Owner 1
Major Edward's g a g Acorn, 10st 2lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Mowbray's c a g Young-Prince, 9st 5lbs, Robertson 3

Also ran.—Emblem 9st 4lbs, Sutton 9st 8lbs, Saood 8st 10lbs, Pioneer 10st 6lbs, Starlight 10st 11lbs, Baronet 10st 12lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 Young Prince, 2 to 1 Diamond, 4 to 1 Acorn, Pioneer and Baronet, 10 to 1 Saood and Starlight, 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Diamond won an excellent race by quarter of a length, half a length dividing second and third. Time—42 1/5 secs.

CONSOLATION RACE.—4 furlongs. Non-winners at the meeting.

Major Edward's b aus g Rossi, 10st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Major Benn's b aus g The Rake, 9st 7lbs, Mr Willoughby 2
Mr Rees' c e m Bad News, 10st 6lbs.....Mirza 3

Also ran.—Autonomera 10st, Embrace 9st 10lbs.

Betting.—1 to 2 Rossi, 4 to 1 Embrace, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Rossi made the running with The Rake and Embrace handy. At the quarter mile Rossi went to the front and won easily. Time—53 1/5 secs.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

First Day.

ABSENCE OF ENTHUSIASM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

THE first meeting of the Calcutta Monsoon Races was duly brought off yesterday. It is unfortunate that the first real race meeting of the season has to be recorded as being below the average; but it was so. The attendance was not up to the ordinary, and in the cheaper enclosure only about two score of the lovers of the game were to be seen. The term "lovers of the game" is advisably used, because no chance was vouchsafed of backing a fancied nag; there was no cheap tote, neither of course was there a bookmaker to report to at yesterday's meeting. The real question that calls for particular comment is that which concerns the Calcutta Turf Club's decision to oust the bookmaker. Nobody claims that this gentleman is a paragon of racing virture, for if he were how could he live in the face of what has been called the Jockeys' Ring? Yet there can be no doubt that when he shouted his odds, whether he was taking money or giving, they got their tip or they fancied their own particular gee-gee and they put their money down, and whatever the result of the race was, barring certain limitations, they were satisfied. But yesterday it was not so. They put their money into the basket in tons of whatever the purse ran to after the race was run, and the official manipulatings were published in the aggregate; they tried to calculate the odds, and generally failed. In one race there was an objection of quite another kind. People complained that in the third race (The Summer Plate) the tote was closed for some time before the horses actually started, and it so happened that in this race the dividend of the day was paid in, Rs. 306 on Mr. Galstaun's Handeilian. The protest may have been right or wrong, but it was certain that a number of would-be bettors made it, and it is also certain that only 150 backers got on to the one really good thing of the day. Taken all round the day's sport was of the poorest character. The Stand Plate only attracted five entrants, and of these Captain Holder's Warsprite did not face the start. Mr. Scott's Kathleen won by a very short head, but those who backed Lady Viola, also belonging to Mr. Scott and ridden by Northmore, claimed that their choice was as good as speculation. The Trial Hurdle Race was as complete a fiasco as could possibly be imagined. Five entered and started, but only Clodian, ridden by Mr. T. G. Evers, kept the course, and of those that returned to the track only two fulfilled the conditions. Riverside II (Seldrake), Clodian (Mr. Evers), and Kingpin (Northmore) passed the Judge in the order named, with Fame following. No fewer than three objections were laid, all of course against the first three. In the end Mr. Evers was awarded the race. Riverside II was disqualified, and Kingpin and Fame were given second and third places. The decision was generally ackuowledged to be just, as the allegation that Mr. Evers went over the pony jump was not considered sound, he having so long a lead from the start. Reverside II was known to have failed and Kingpin and Fame naturally followed in their order, but nevertheless the excitement was an extraordinary one and the decision given at 7 o'clock was received with mixed feelings by the crowd of backers of the horses that failed. There was a clamour, and an unreasonable one, that the race should have been declared "off," but that would have been as unjust to the winners as it was improper under the racing rules of the Club. The third race, The Summer Plate, was one of the two well-filled cards of the day. Thirteen entries were originally received, and of these only Mr. E. J. Marshall's Lipscombe and Mr. Field's Nirvana were withdrawn. The bulk of the money went on Mr. E. J. Marshall's Camira. The receipts in this race were Rs. 5,060 for wins and Rs. 6,280 for place. Of these sums Camira accounted for Rs. 2,110 and Rs. 2,980 respectively. The winner, however, turned up in Mr. Galstaun's Handilian ridden by the owner, the handsome dividends of Rs. 303 to win, and Rs. 51, Rs. 82 and Rs. 39 for place being paid. Old Springlock ran a game and close second and Smallman, who trained and rode him for his owner, Mr. A. N. Dass, was deservedly cheered on his return to the enclosure. The Maiden Horse Plate, generally attractive enough, brought out five starters, Golden, ridden by Anes for Mr. Gamble, was installed favourite and justified his selection, winning with some ease from Mr. A. N Dass's Carnival. The tote paid an even money and dividend of Rs. 22 to win and Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 to place. The fifth and last race was the Amateur Plate and shared, with the Summer Plate, the distinction of attracting a big field. Thirteen entries were received and only Mr. Evers' Dame Fortune was scratched. Yuyslas (Mr. R. G. D. Thomas) became favourite, but was nowhere in the race, which was won by an outsider. Mr. Glen's Tiritiri (owner up), St. Rule, Mr. Rutland up, followed Creel, ridden by Mr. Galstaun, securing third place. The dividends here showed 11 to 2 to win and even money and 3 to 1 for places respectively. The following are the details:—

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's Kathleen II, 9st 10lbs.....Mr Evers 1
Mr J D Scott's Lady Viola, 9st 11lbs ...Northmore 2
Mr Roland's Music, 9st 11lbs.....Baichan 3
Mr J D Marshall's Reha, 10st.....Mr Hamilton 4

THE RACE.—Reha got away first, closely followed by Kathleen II and Music. This order was maintained till the bend, when Kathleen II shot ahead, while Music was displaced by Lady Viola. An exciting race up the straight, and resulted in a win for Kathleen II by a short head. Time.—1min 12 2/5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs.13 to win and Rs. 11and Rs.12 for place. Winner trained by Mr. J. D. Scott.

THE TRIAL HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles over 6 flights of hurdles.

Mr J G Ballantyne's Clodian, 10st 13lbs.....Mr Evers 1
Mr J D Marshall's Kingpin, 10st 3lbs.....Northmore 2
Mr L Rothschild's Fame, 10st 3lbs.....Macnamara 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Riverside II, 10st 3lbs...Sheldrake 0
Mr T S Smith's Musette, 10st 11b .....Leach 0

THE RACE—All except Clodian swerved off the course, and before Kingpin, Riverside II and Fame could be got to face the hurdles, Clodian was a long way ahead. Musette did not run. Clodian lost some time in refusing a hurdle at the first call, with the result that Riverside, on the ground that after running off the course had not restarted from the starting point, the Stewards upheld the objection and awarded first place to Clodian. Kingpin being placed second and Fame third. Time—3min 39secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 106 to win and Rs. 31 and Rs. 34 for place.

Winner was trained by Mr. Evers.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Handeilian, 9st 13lbs.....Owner 1
Mr A N Dass's Springlock, 10st 3lbs.....Smallman 2
Mr H Urshart's Warstripe, 9st 8lbs.....Mr Hamilton 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Gum, 10st 6lbs.....Mr Rutland 0
Messrs Paris and Marshall's Morette, 10st 3lbs. Murdison 0
Mr E J Marshall's Camira, 10st 1lb.....Mr Evers 0
Mrs C Grosser's Cyral, 9st 13lbs.....Balloowa 0
Mr D B Myers' St Michael, 9st 13lbs.....Leach 0
Mr G P Molony's Parole, 9st 8lbs.....Mr Barrow 0
Mr J A Manning's Loyal, 9st 8lbs.....Baichan 0
Mr G W Maxwell's Last Choice, 9st 11b.....Drew 0

THE RACE.—Camira led at the start but was passed by Springlock and in the straight the latter had to give way to Handeilian, who won by a length, the same distance separating the second and third. Time—1min 10 3/5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 303 to win and Rs. 51, Rs. 82 and Rs. 39 for place.

Winner trained by Mr Rutland.

THE MAIDEN HORSE PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr A Gamble's Golden, 9st 3lbs.....Ames 1
Mr A N Dass's Carnival, 9st 3lbs.....Macnamara 2
Mr J A Manning's Sparkle, 6st 12lbs.....Baichan 3
Mr E Marcon's Jim, 9st 3lbs.....Northmore 0
Mr A N Dass's Miss Trenton, 9st 3lbs.....Mr Hamilton 0

THE RACE.—From a good start Golden got away first, but was passed by Miss Trenton till the straight was reached, when Golden shot ahead, while Miss Trenton in turn was displaced by Carnival. Golden, however, kept ahead and won by two lengths, the same distance being between the second and third. Time—1min 11 4/5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 21 to win and Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for place.

Winner trained by Norton.

THE AMATEUR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Glen's Tiritori, 11st .....Owner 1
Mr J A Robertson's St. Rule, 11st.....Mr Rutland 2
Mr G H L Mackenzie's Creel, 11st .....Mr Galstaun 3
Mr R G D Thomas' Yuyslas, 11st.....Mr Evers 0
Mr Cowper's Darger, 11st .....Mr Hamilton 0
Mr H K Pierson's Queen of Hearts, 11st.....Owner 0
Capt H N Holden's Lady Drake, 11st.....Mr Bradley 0
Mr A Leveta's Prince Moorefield, 11st.....Owner 0
Mr T Swan's Althos, 11st.....Mr Hilliard 0
Mr A L Butlers' Mutiny, 11st.....Mr Robertson 0
Mr W R Tanner's Ruby, 11st 0
Mr R A C Pugh's Roland, 11st.....Mr Barrow 0

THE RACE.—Tiriteri led from the start to finish and was closely followed by Creel up to the bend, when St. Rule challenged the latter and secured second place. Won by a length and a half, one length dividing second and third. Time—1min. 13secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 65 to win and Rs. 20, Rs. 43 and Rs. 17 for place.

Winner trained by Owner.

POONA RACES.

First Entries.

ENTRY CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 30TH JULY 1907.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1907.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance—R C and Distance.

Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0 aged, Mr J B's b a h Remembrance 4 years, Thakur Sripal Singh's g a h Soheil aged, Major G A Leslie's g a h Let Go aged, Mr G K's b a h Berlin aged, Mr G K's b a h Adonish aged, Mr A Razak's g a h Young Cardigan 14 0 aged, Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 14 0 aged, Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2 aged, Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax aged, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' b a h Hadee 4 years, Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma 4 years, Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3½ aged, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's g a h Commander 13 3 1/4 aged, Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Egypt aged, Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead aged, Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 14 0 aged, Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0 aged, Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Arab Lord aged, Mr R R S' g a h Precious aged, Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14 0 aged, Mr R R S' ch a h Tachree 13 3½ aged, Messrs Pfaff and Rommel's ch a h Deenar 6 years, Mr C A Beatty's b a h Young Kaiser 6 years, Mr W Graham's b a h Moonib Pasha 13 3 aged (by wire), Mr J K Mistry's g a h Joker 4 years, Mr Khalil Dooree's b a h Makjoom aged, Mr N J Jacob's g a h Asad aged, Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3 aged, Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Swordsman aged, Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashraff 14 0 aged, Mr D Runchodass' g a h Spearmint 5 years, Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h Dilerjung 13 3 aged, Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3½ aged, Mr Vaid's b a h Peculiar aged.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance—1¼ Miles.

Mr J B's b aus g Chivalry, Captain F C Bryant's b e m Reinforcement aged, Thakur Sripal Singh's br aus h The Master, Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's bl aus g Ballark, Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Seclusion, Mr S A Wahed's b e c Sir Galahad 3 years, Mr O M D Bell's b aus g Botha, Mr Hajee Oosman Ibrahim Sait's b aus g Trenton aged, H H Aga Khan's b aus g Admiral Crichton 5 years, Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist, H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Realm, H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Wantin, Mr R R S' b aus h Circuit, Mr R R S' b aus g Chassepot, Mr R R S' br aus g Killua, Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian, Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Preparation, Mr Holmes' bl e m Annamulloch, Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanjee's b e m Primerole 6 years, Messrs G K and M Goculdass' b e g Clear Artist 5 years, Mr G K and M Goculdas' b e g Apology, Mr Galstaun's br aus g Prince Lyon, Mr Galstaun's b aus m Our State, Mr Galstaun's bl e g Dirty Boy, Mr Galstaun's br e h Cinder Bill, Mr Jiji's br aus h Boadil, Mr Dartmoor's ch e g Sacristan II.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr J B's b aus g Chivalry, Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam, Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile, Mr S A Wahed's br e c Chevalier 3 years, Mr O M D Bell's br e m Psalm 14 2, Lt Col J Desaraj Urs br aus m Twistum 4 years, Aga S Shah's b aus h Nat Gould 6 years, Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mozart, Colonel Beaver's b aus g Manlock, Mr R R S' br aus g Killua, Mr R R S, b aus m Posco, Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian, Mr P B Avasia's b aus g Dormant, Messrs Pfaff and Rommel's b aus m Projecture, Mr Holme's bl e m Annamulloch, Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b e m Primerole 6 years, Messrs G K & M Goculdass br aus m Lady Metal aged, Messrs G K & M Goculdass' Ioi anthe 3 years, Messrs G K & M Goculdass & S Nimmo's ch Irish f Zotique 3 years, Messrs Wood & Badger's ch e g Sermon, Messrs Wood & Badger's br m Ferndown, Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide, Mr Galstaun's br e m Killevan, Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer, Mr Galstaun's b e m Paddy's Darling, Mr Galstaun's br aus g Prince Lyon, Mr Galstaun's ch e m Diakkaway, Mr Jiji's br e g Stirabout, Mr Vaid's b eg Cossack, Mr W J Hutchins' br aus g Baritone, Mr Dartmoor's ch e g Sacristan II, Mr Dartmoor's ch aus g Amyas.

THE COLONIAL PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile.

Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Wakeful 14-1 3/4, Mr O M D Bell's br e m Psalm 14-2, Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minimus 14 1 3/4, Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b e g Little Admiral 14 2, Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 14 1, Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1/4, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Mahalaxmi 14 1 1/2, H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e g General Fife 14 2, Mr R R S' bl aus g Comeback 14 2, Mr P B Avasia's br aus g Chippy Norton 14 1 3/4, Mr Attin A Essayie's br aus g Koko 14 2, Messrs G K & M Goculdass' br aus m Minnine 14 2, Mr Galstaun's b aus h Matalgia 14 1 ½, Captain Meynell's ch e m Recovery 14 2, Mr Vaid's b aus h Mandeville 14 2.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance —About 5 furlongs.

Mr G K's b a h Madrid 14-0, Lieut-Col Abud's b a h Musket 13-2½, Messrs A. S. Oomer and A. Gany's g a h Maharaja 13-3½, Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Yasim 13-3, Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler 13 3, Mr Hajee Osman Ibrahim Sait's ch a h William Rufus 13-2, Lieut-Col J Desaraj Urs' b a h Nippon 14-0, Aga S Shah's b a h Burhan 14-0, Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13-2½, Khan Bhadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' ch a h Saeed 13-2½, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' g a h Mukrag 14-0, Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3, Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 13-2, M A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13-2½, Mr M A Khan's ch a h Salanic 14 0, H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's g a h Commander 13-3 1/4, Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a g Sahoon 13-2½, Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13-3, Mr R R S ch a h Mint 13-3, Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 13-2½, Mr Max Rommel's b a h Malum 13-3½, Mr P H Burn's, g a h Mumbra 13-3½, Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby 13-2½, Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Sunwar 13 3, Mr Alex A Essayie's b a h Creditor 13-2 3/4, Mr Tracey's ch a h Lucky Prince 13-3½, Mr Adil's g a h Squire 13-3, Mr D Runchordas' b a h Engine 13-3, Messrs M Goculdass and A Manjee's b a h Bay Midleton 13-3, Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 13-3 3/4, Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 14-0, Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h Dilerjung 13-3, Mr Dawood Hajee Wally's b a h Rahim 13-2 3/4, Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Baroda 13.3 1/4 Captain Winter's Liberal (by wire).

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile.

Mr J B's b a h Remembrance (4 years) Mr J B's b a h Nizam (aged) Major G A Leslie's g a h Let Go (aged) Mr G K's ch a h Kalee Charan (4 years) Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Whahed's ch a h Kruskan (4 years) Mr. A Razak's br a h Sherlock (5 years) Mr A M Bushari's b a h Wadi 14-0 (aged) Aga S Thah's b a h Forester, Aga S Shah's b a h Reality (aged) Mr M A Khan's ch a h Mooman 13-3 3/4 (aged) Mr Ali bin Talib ch a h Nusser (aged) Mr Ali Taib's g a h Swalior (aged) Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 13-3 1/2 Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While (aged) Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14-0 (aged), Messrs Pfaff and Rommels' ch a h Deenar (6 years) Mr A G De Souza's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3/4 (aged) Captain W D Grant's ch a g Little Exile (aged) Messrs A S Oomer and A Gany's g a h Maharaja 13-3 1/2 Mr. N. J Jacob's g a h Monsoon (aged) Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14-0 (aged) Mr D Runchordas' g a h Spearmint (5 years) Mr D Runchordass' g a h Meerjan 13-3 3/4 4 years, Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Royal 5 years, Messrs Goculdass, A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 13-3 1/2 6 years, Messrs M Goculdass and F M Gardar's b a h Kour Saheb 13-3 1/2 aged, Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Scarlet 4 years, Mr Vaids' b a h Peculiar aged Mr Fatteh Cayas' ch a h Idbas 14-0 4 years, Capt Winter's Rocksand by wire.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE.—Distance—About 1 3/4 Miles over 8 Hights.

Mr W T Miles ch aus m Daphne 14-1 Captain H A L Mundy b aus m Blue Wing 13-3 1/2, Lt Col J Desaraj Urs ch aus m Lucretia 14-1, Mr P Hannyngton's b aus g Fortunatus 14-2, Captain W D Grants' b aus m Perquisite 14-1, Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's bl aus g Bulls Eye 14-2,

THE SAND PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile.

Mr J B's b aus g Chivalry, Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam, Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Seclusion, Mr A S Wahed's b e c Sir Galahad 3 years, Mr O M D Bell's br aus g Dramatic, Mr O M D Bell's br aus h Mount Dane, H H Aga Khan's b aus g Admiral Crichton, Mr Kelsos' br aus g St Patrick, H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Malliyook, Mr R R S' b aus g Chassepot Mr R R S' b aus h Circuit, Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Preparation, Mr P B's ch e g Presbyterian, Aga S Shahs b aus h Nai Gould, Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b e m Primerole, Messrs G K and M Goculdass' b e g Apology, Messrs G K and M Goculdass' br aus m Lady Metal, Messrs Wood and Badgers' br e g Keenandan, Messrs Wood and Badgers' ch e g Sermon, Messrs Wood and Badgers' br e m Ferndown, Messrs Wood and Badgers' b e m Mother Goose, Messrs Wood and Badgers' b e g Squire Alfred, Mr Galstaun's br aus g Prince Lyon, Mr Galstaun's b e m Paddy's Darling, Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer, Mr Galstauns' br e m Killevan, Mr Galstaun's br aus g Amyas, Mr Dramoor's ch e g Sachristan II, Mr Holmes' bl e m Annamullich,

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile, Mr S A Wahed's br e c Chevalier 3 years, Lt Col J Desaraj Ur's br aus m Twistum 4 years, Aga S Shah's ch e c Forfeit 3 years, Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpit, H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Mozart, Mr R R S' b aus m Metal Maid, Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian, Messrs Pfaff and Rommel's b aus m Projecture, Mr Alex A Essayie's ch aus g Gunner, Mr D Ranchordass' b e m Faded Lily 3 years, Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a m m Lady Metal, Messrs G K and M Goculdass and S Nimmon's ch irish f Zotique 3 years, Messrs G K and Goculdass' ch e f Ianthe 3 years, Messrs Wood and Badger's ch e m Dunsinane, Messrs Wood and Badgers' b e m Mother Goose, Messrs Wood and Badgers' b e g Squire Alfred, Mr Galstaun's br aus g Prince Lyon, Mr Galstaun's b e m Killevan, Mr Galstaun's br aus g Prince Lyon, Mr Galstaun's br e h Cinder Bill, Mr Galstaun's b aus g Our State, Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer, Mr Galstaun's b eg Silphoe, Mr Vaid's br aus m Shotover.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 Miles.

Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 aged, Mr J B's b a h Remembrance 4 years, Mr J B's b a h Nizam aged, Thakur Sripal Singh's g a h Soheil aged, Major G A Leslie's g a h Let Go aged, Mr G K's b a h Berlin aged, Mr G K's b a h Adonis aged, Mr A Razak's b a h Young Cardigan 14 aged, Mr A Razak's br a h Sherlock 5 years, Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 14-0 aged, Mr A M Buhari's b a h Panala II 14-2 aged, Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax aged, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' b a h Hadee 4 years, Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Arma 4 years, Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 14-3 4-4 aged, Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Egypt aged, Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead aged, Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 14-2 aged, Mr A M Ameer

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Everyone now is asking the question—What is the cause of the present disturbed state of India? Judging from what I see in the papers, and from what I hear in conversation, I gather that the general impression prevails that it is due to the treasonable efforts of the educated natives to destroy the British rule, writes Sir William Markby in the *Westminster*.

That there is truth in this statement of the case cannot, unfortunately, be denied; but exactly how much truth it is not easy to say. It is not, in my opinion, the whole truth.

In times like these discontent, even justifiable discontent, is very likely to be treated as disaffection. The very word "disaffection" is ambiguous. But we should do infinite harm if we were to treat every native who put forward a claim to a share in the government of his country as necessarily disloyal and as an enemy of British rule.

I am certain that there is a large number of educated natives in India who, without being disloyal, are profoundly convinced that the Government has not fulfilled and has not made any serious attempt to fulfil, the solemn promises made in the name of the Sovereign, that all persons, of whatever race or creed, should be freely admitted to offices under Government; of course, subject to the usual conditions as to their qualifications.

Nor can we be surprised that such a conviction should exist. Lord Lytton, during his Viceroyalty, paid very special attention to this subject, and constantly urged it upon the Home Government, without whose co operation nothing could be done. Lord Lytton, the author of the Vernacular Press Bill, had no sentimental opinion about the rights of natives. But he thought that in one respect we had failed in our duty towards them, and he was courageous enough to say so. In a State document, written in 1879, the substance of which has been recently republished, he stated his deliberate opinion that up to the present time not a single effort has been made to modify the regulations [of the Indian Civil Service], which everybody knows to be incompatible with these promises.

That is, of course, the promises made in the Queen's Proclamation.

Nor can there be any doubt that Lord Lytton had some grounds for his opinion. I have at this moment before me a collection of papers, published by the Government of India itself, relating to the tenure by civil servants of one of the offices reserved by Act of Parliment to members of the Indian Civil Service—that is, practically to Europeans—namely, the office of District Judge. I may mention that the District Judge is the sole judge of a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Native Judges. From these documents it appears that ever since the year 1832, not the natives of India only but the European officers of Government of the highest rank have been complaining of the unfitness of members of the Civil Service to perform the duties of District Judge. Seventy-five years ago Mr. Shakespear, himself a distinguished civilian, formally expressed the opinion that no young man in the Civil Service could officially learn anything of the forms of procedure or of the civil laws and regulations until he takes his seat on the Bench to sit as a Judge of Appeal upon decisions of the Native Judges, who, from their greater experience, would be likely to be better acquainted with the question at issue than himself.

In a minute, dated in 1863, Sir Henry (then Mr.) Maine expresses the opinion that only inferior members of the Civil Service are appointed to the office of District Judge, and in illustration of this opinion he tells this remarkable story:

A civil servant was about six months since appointed by the Bengal Government to a [district] judgeship, in spite of his energetic protestations of his incompetency, and even his avowals of his ignorance of the language in which justice was to be administered.

In another minute Sir Henry summed up the case as follows:

I think I do not misstate the opinion of near all the judges, civilians as well as barristers, in the Bengal and North-West High Courts, when I say that they regard the great majority of the District Judges in both the provinces as shamefully inefficient.

To this minute Sir John Strachey appends this note:

I quite agree with these remarks of Mr. Maine. I could without difficulty, from the same source, cite numberless opinions of distinguished persons to the same effect; but it is unnecessary to do so, for the whole subject was most carefully considered by Sir James Stephen whilst he was in India. After studying all the published papers on the subject and consulting all the persons qualified to express an opinion, he came to the conclusion that in India the appeals in most cases lie from a better to a worse instructed tribunal and he gave this advice: I think that all District and Sessions Judgeships, as well as High Court Judgeships, should be thrown open, and that abler natives should be appointed to them largely, especially in the quieter parts of the country. I believe that in this way it would be possible in a few years to have a thoroughly good judicial service and a regularly organised legal profession, and in particular to make the service a bond of union between the natives and ourselves. Sir James Stephen did not overlook the charge of corruptibility so frequently, and so recklessly, brought against Native Judges. But, as he points out, if this charge is well-founded it proves that the whole civil administration of justice in India is corrupt at its source, because practically the whole civil jurisdiction of First Instance is in the hands of Native Judges. Does anyone assert this?

Everything that I have quoted above is from official documents, but I have no later official information, I know, however, of my own knowledge that not long ago a disgracefully bad appointment to a District Judgeship was made by the Bengal Government, which (as might have been foreseen) produced a terrible scandal. And about two years ago a very carefully written article on the office of District Judge appeared in the *Times*. The writer of that article says that an impression prevails that this office is a refuge for the destitute, and that those who have proved failures in the executive line are apt to be drafted into the judicial branch.

And he adds, It would be idle to maintain that such impressions do not exist, and misleading to state that these impressions are wholly unfounded. These are what I may call our own opinions. Can we be surprised that the natives of India agree with them, and that they draw the obvious inferences?

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow evening, the 6th instant, from 6 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

282 Strength.

The following member having rejoined is taken on the Strength of the corps and posted to No 3 Company.

No. 828 Corpl. G. William.

283 Strength.

The following member having left the station is struck off the strength of the corps:—Gr W Westwell No 3 Co.

284 Strength.

The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 3 Company.

No 1081 Gr C Granford.
No 1082 Gr R Seymore.
No 1083 Gr J Irevin
No 1084 Gr C H Parsons.
No 1085 Gr J Holl.

285 Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the B V A Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Thursday next the 8 instant at 7 p m.

B. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

149—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 10th instant:—
To-day Monday the 5th.—"M" Coy. Parade on Company parade ground at 6 p. m.
Tuesday the 6th.—"L" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p. m. on Company parade ground.
Wednesday the 7th.—"K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
Wednesday the 7th.—"H" Coy. Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.
Thursday the 8th.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
H.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
III.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.
Friday the 9th—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground
Subject for all companies during the week Sections I to 21 Infantry Training 1905 and Rifle exercises.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MR. GEORGE HATWARD who was ordered by the Riverhead (New York) Court to pay 50s. a month towards his wife's maintenance, is to be seen every fortnight walking to the magistrate's office carrying a large paper parcel containing 600 cents (half-pennies)—his wife's maintenance money.

CONCERNING THE CARP.

A Hermit Fish that Rarely Bites.

Quite a sensation has been caused among anglers at Home by the capture in the Thames of a carp weighing 14lb. 1oz. The story has been told with all detail in the fishing papers—how the lucky angler "played it" on the end of a very fine gut cast, how the fish raced madly up and down, how at length it was brought to the net and slipped away, and how at the very last, after twenty minutes of exciting work, it lay gasping on the bank. No angler can read a narrative like this without emotion. One result will be seen in a systematic crusade against the carp for the remainder of the summer. The Thames and other big-bodied rivers which hold these fish will be besieged by patient and hopeful anglers, every one expectant that sooner or later one of these hermit monsters will succumb to his particular lure. There are plenty of carp left, and every angler who has kept his eyes open knows waters containing specimens larger than that which has just been hauled out of the Thames.

The carp, indeed, is one of the very heaviest of British fishes. Perhaps I ought not to say "British," for Isaak Walton held to the theory that they were an imported fish, and he quoted with approval a rhyming couplet, written a hundred years before his own day, which declared that

Hops and turkeys, carps and beer,
Came into England all in a year.

Be that as it may, it is certainly a fact that the carp is one of the least known of our fresh-water fishes, that it is less angled for than any other fish which swims, and that in proportion to the time spent in its pursuit it is the most disappointing of all the objects of the anglers search. In the monkish days of "Merrie England" it was held in great repute. Old abbeys, and indeed all kinds of old mansions invariably had their "stew-ponds," in which fast carp and tench, big-bellied bream and roach, and warring pike and perch swam about together and when a feast was to be held the ponds were netted and the biger fish carried away to the cooks kitchen. In Germany it is a popular article of diet. Fortunes are made by the owners of carp ponds. The fish are fattened for the market. At the appointed time they are taken out alive, wrapped in wet cloths, and sent to market. Such is their tenacity of life that those not sold are taken back and returned to the water, none the worse for their journey. It is the fashion in some quarters to decry Isaak Walton, but he was a most observant man and when he wrote that the "carp endures most hardness and lives longest out of his own proper element" he stated a fact which has since been demonstrated thousands of times. He knew a good deal about the carp. He must often have fished for it. His description of it as "a stately, a good, and a very subtle fish" can hardly be improved on; and every angler who has fished all day without a bite will endorse what he calls his "first direction, and that is, "If you will fish for a carp, you must put on a very large measure of patience."

But I began by saying that the carp is one of our heaviest fish. The Thames specimen weighed 14lb. 1oz. One of 15lb. 13oz. was caught a few years ago in Earl de la Warr's lake at Buckhurst. Another of 27lb. was found dead on the margin of a private lake at Wytham-on the Hill a few years ago; the Hampton Court water yielded one of 17½lb. and altogether, if we take 10lb. as the limit of what we may call ordinary carp, I could mention a score over that weight landed these last few years. To the rod and line I think 17lb. is the English record; the 27-pounder I have already mentioned really died of old age, and was washed a shore in an advanced stage of decay.

It is obvious that the man who goes a-fishing for carp needs plenty of application and some little acquaintance with the fish's habits. In a river it will be found, not in the swirling rapids, but in some deep bay or wash-out where it is far removed from the influence of the current. In a lake look for it near the weeds. In the daytime you may see and hear the carp. He comes to the surface and rolls about in the sunshine like a porpoise till your shadow falls athwart the water, and then he vanishes below and all is still. Do not attempt to angle for him then. Once alarmed, it may take him a day to recover. Leave him till morning, but while we are here we may do no harm by throwing in some handfuls of small worms or boiled potatoes as ground bait. Then in the morning, while it is yet dark, we walk stealthily to the pond side. We fix up our tackle a long way off to avoid startling the fish. We put leather pads on our knees and creep cautiously to the water's edge. There we lie flat on the ground, and so that our faces may not betray us we may even use a mask or bring our caps and coat collars as near together as possible so as to conceal our features. Then, having baited one hook with a worm and another with a piece of bread crust, we cast them in and await developments. Hour after hour passes by. The sun rises, and the country wakes up for the day's work. A bubble or two on the surface of the lake tells us that the carp are stirring. They have seen our baited hooks scores of times, have examined them minutely, and perhaps even lifted them up and let them drop when they felt the resistence of the line. For the old writer said truth when he wrote that—

Of all the fish that swim the watery mead
Not one in cunning does the carp exceed.

By and by there is a tremor of the line, and then it slowly sails away. The carp has put his caution on one side and carried away the bait. So we strike, and then begins the struggle. He will bore into the mud he will run round and round the weeds to entangle your line, and he will even attempt to saw it with his dorsal fin. My own experience is that three out of every four carp hooked get away to laugh at the angler. The fourth—and let us suppose we are handling the fourth—is firm hooked, and after half-an-hour's hard work he is brought to bank. In this way, by patient angling, and by standing in the mud and water up to his waist for several hours, a Grimsby angler once landed three "record" carp out of Crosby Pond, near Grimsby. They weighed 17 1/2lb., 14lb. 5oz., and 10lb. 4oz.—an achievement in carp fishing which has never been equalled.

Angling for carp is a slow and often monotonous task. You may fish five or six days on end in a water alive with carp and never have a "bite." But when the carp do take the bait they are cunning and cautious fighters, and the experience of a ten-pound fish on a gossamer line is one not easily forgotten.

E. P.

FUTURE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Random Conjectures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 3.

The report published in a Calcutta paper that Mr. E. N. Baker, Finance Member of Council, had been offered and had declined succession to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, is, says the *Pioneer*, entirely without foundation. No vacancy is expected in Bengal. Nothing has been offered and nothing declined.

It may be added that a similar wild shave has been started in Rangoon, to the effect that Sir Louis Dane will probably be the next Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. So many things happen in three years that few people would consider it worthwhile to speculate as to Sir Thirkell White's successor. The Lieutenant-Governor has given no indication of a desire to shorten his term of office, nor has the name of his successor been discussed.

INDIAN TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The 56th Punjabis will not now proceed to North China during the ensuing relief season. This is in consequence of the contemplated reduction of the number of Indian troops in North China, from two battalions to one battalion. Modifications in the relief programme will be notified in due course.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Arrives in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson arrived here to-day, looking well after his trying journey. A number of officials and others received His Honour at the Station.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

KENNEL-MAID COMMITTED.

Three Charges Involving £16,000.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 19.

"I am absolutely not guilty of obtaining money by false pretences," exclaimed Miss Josephine Leslie, formerly a kennel-maid, when she was to-day at West London committed for trial on charges of obtaining £8,500 by false pretences from Mrs Anna Blount, a Dublin lady, and £1,500 from Mrs. Mary Stokes, a widow staying in a hotel in Clifford street.

It will be recalled that the accused made the acquaintance of Miss Blount and Mrs. Stokes while acting as kennel-maid at a Taplow house, and it was alleged obtained money from them by posing as a rich woman and representing that she was placing money in a certain syndicate promoted by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who, she alleged, was a close personal friend of her.

Resuming her evidence to-day, Mrs. Stokes said the accused promised to pay her £5,000. Eventually the witness gave her £400 in bank notes and the accused gave her a cheque for £2,500 which was met by the bank.

Mrs. Leslie, the witness added, told her Mr. Pierpont Morgan had sent her the most beautiful roses and had called to see her, while she had visited him at his hotel on business. The witness believed her story, and "Mr. Morgan's very name" was sufficient to inspire confidence." Out of the £4,500 which the witness had advanced her, the accused had repaid £2,186.

Mr. Sims, for the prosecution, said that there was a third case against the accused of having obtained £3,000 from a lady named Barker, but he did not wish to prolong the examination, and the magistrate considered the evidence was already sufficient to justify committal.

"SOCIAL CLIMBERS'" MANIA.

American women, who were recently denounced at a congress of divines in Philadelphia as "lazy, luxurious, and useless," are again the object of fierce criticism. Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox, a well-known writer on sology, in an article just published, declared that the incorrigible sloth and love of display of her compatriots fill her with misgivings. She pictures the American woman at the seaside as a creature who detests physical exertion and lolls all day in a hammock, eating chocolate creams, and smiling.

But the most crushing indictment comes from Pittsburg. Alarmed at the growing extravagance of their sex, a committee of lady reformers, after a careful investigation, have issued a report that the women of that city, inspired by an insane ambition for social supremacy, are wrecking their homes neglecting their children, and driving their husbands into bankruptcy. Everything affirms the committee, is being sacrificed for social prestige, and the appearance of wealth. Men of moderate means are urged by their wives to mortgage the property they have obtained by so much toil, in order to satisfy the motor-car passion, which is described as the especial curse of the "social climbers."

The committee, in the hope of remedying this, state of affairs, pilories numerous families of limited incomes who hunt notoriety with as many as four motor-cars in the endeavour to appear rich and ape the doings of the millionaires.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

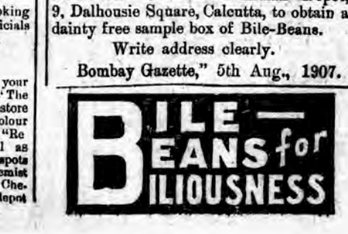
The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Re. 1/- per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

Bombay Gazette," 5th Aug., 1907.



THE MURDER OF A MAHARAJA.

An Explosive Bullet Used.

At the resumed hearing of the trial of the three men, Juman Durzi, Sital Singh and Bunwari Khawas, for the murder of the Maharaja Sir Harbullah Narain Singh, K. C. I. E., of Sonbursa, the evidence of the prosecution witnesses was proceeded with.

Bhailal, the second witness for the prosecution, said in Chait the Maharaja came to his village, of which he is the chaukidar, and was staying in his bungalow, and he was murdered on a Monday night. He heard the noise of a gun from Ranjit Mandal's bungalow. After a little time there was shouting. He ran up and saw that the Maharaja had been shot near the outhouse. Bunwari Khawas, was holding him. Witness went to the Madhipura thana, eight miles away, and gave information. He saw the Maharaja's wound. It was on the right side.

Mr. Francis Henry Harrison, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Manton and Co., gunsellers, said the gun shown to him was a double-barrelled 12-bore shot-gun. Another weapon No. 7979, was also a double-barrelled 12-bore shot-gun. They were not Winchesters. The weapon, No. 711, was a double-barrelled .450 Express rifle. Witness saw a gentleman in Calcutta whose name was Mr. Plowden. He came with another gentleman. He came twice on the second occasion and there was another gentleman with him. They showed him a .450 Express rifle, a wad and some fragments of a bullet, some .450 cartridges, and a revolver. He did not remember anything else. He examined the rifle. Both barrels were dirty. Mr. Plowden pointed out that the left barrel appeared to be rather more dirty than the right, and the witness agreed with him on that point. Mr. Plowden showed him a wad and some pieces of a bullet; they were similar to those shown. If the wad was found inside the body of a person who had been shot, the natural inference would be that he had been shot with a .450 rifle. The Maharaja of Sonbursa was one of his customers. There was an entry in his books, dated January 21st, for ammunition supplied to him. The pieces of lead shown were pieces of a bullet after it was fired.

Hurdial Mahto said he was a raiyat of the Maharaja. The Maharaja had been killed at Kamp in Chait on Monday at night at his kutchery. Witness went to the kutchery on Tuesday in the morning. The Maharaja was dead. His grandson Chota Lal performed the cremation ceremony.

Cross-examined, the witness said:—The Maharaja brought a case against the witness Bumbholi and other raiyats of Kamp at Madhipura. They were convicted, but the convictions were set aside by the High Court three years ago. There was a dispute between the raiyats of Kamp and the Maharaja about the rate of rent. At the time when he died the rate of rent had been settled. It was settled at a higher rate than the raiyats were willing to pay. It was not settled in Court. It was settled after they had thrown themselves at the Maharaja's feet. It was the custom that when the Maharaja arrived at the village the rent must be paid. If there was delay people were made to pay expenses, caught hold of, and beaten. That was the custom throughout the Raj.

Jogendra Chandra Mukherji, in examination, described the wound and said the arches of the spine were smashed. The orifice of entrance—the larger one—was about ¾ inches to the right of the medial line of the spine. The oval shape of the orifice lay so that the lower end of the length of the oval was closer to the medial line of the spine than the upper end. The track of the wound was very little upwards, passing the posterior side of the spinal column. The track was about 1½ or 2 inches from the place of entry before it reached the place where the bullet appeared to have burst. He thought the bullet burst when it touched the spine; the track continued for about half an inch beyond the spine. The point at which the divergences began was about half an inch beyond the spine to the left of it. The track so passed over the spine as to injure the arches of the vertebra. Before reaching the point of divergences the track had not entered the abdominal cavity. After the bursting only two of the splinters entered the abdominal cavity. The others passed through the muscles of the wall of the abdomen, but did not enter the cavity and did not injure the parietal peritoneum.

The present was the first case in which he had made a post-mortem examination in the case of the bursting of a shell or bullet.

The case is proceeding.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW LACE COATEE.

Some of the prettiest little lace coatees are being made for the places season, says a lady correspondent in Paris. They are exceedingly short and fasten at the back, and in the hand they closely resemble the coatee of a small baby. These curious little garments must not be confused with the three quarter length lace coats which promise to be so ubiquitous this summer. The "baby coatees" do not quite reach the waist line, and they are in reality small boleros, fastened at the back instead of at the front.

The effect of one of these coatees, when worn over a plain linen costume, is exceedingly good. They possess a certain cachet which is most attractive, and they are quite original.

Invariably these coatees are made of real lace, of the best quality. In front they are semi-tight and mould the figure most gracefully. They are generally edged with a frill of lace or with a handsome insertion, and the sleeves are of the kimono order and quite short. To obtain the best effects from these small coatees they should be worn with a white embroidered linen skirt and a soft blouse of plain white muslin, the latter of the softest and most supple quality.

Given these articles of dress, with a handsome belt of pure white glove kid thrown in, the short bolero-coatee is certain of success, and, as a crowning point, there must be an immense cloche hat covered with flowers, several kinds being massed together on the same crown.

If the lace bolero-coatee were worn over an elaborate blouse the effect would be spoiled, for in itself it is a beautiful little garment, and over plain, soft muslin the richness of the lace makes itself felt.

THE SHIRT BLOUSE.

Although the all-white shirt blouse is still retaining its popularity, and it always looks sweet and fresh with its dainty white collar and smart tie, a good many of this year's models show a touch of colour. Some of these shirt blouses are decorated with a design of little leaves and flowers delicately applied in green on the collars and cuffs, and floral sprays in pink and blue almost entirely cover some of the linen blouses.

Sometimes a mere suspicion of colour appears on the yoke of a lawn blouse or on the popular Marie Antoinette box-pleat, with its knife pleated frills on either side, which decorates the fronts of many of the blouses.

Some charming effects in batiste shirt blouses are to be seen with this touch of colour introduced in the form of embroidered knots in pale blue and pink, and they look extremely dainty. The collars, cuffs, and ties to wear with these blouses are embroidered to match.

Tussore shirt blouses, in the natural shade, decorated with small tucks, or stitched box-pleats, are also being worn, with white collars and ties in a darker shade of tussore or soft silk, while some of the fine silks in striped designs, with lines of tiny embroidered dots make most effective shirt blouses.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

All the newest and most attractive millinery models show a line of dark straw on a light brim. This inch-wide line of straw takes the place of a hem, and it is eminently becoming and attractive, writes a lady correspondent in Paris.

One of the prettiest hats I have lately seen was simple as it was desirable, and it was very suitable for seaside wear or for a garden party in the country. The straw was of a distinct ivory shade and rather coarse, while the "hem" at the edge of the broad brim was made of black chip. The shape was cloche and quite large and right across the front there were four enormous wings—two white and black. These wings met in front, and extended well over the edge of the brim at either side. The only other trimming consisted of a fold of ivory taffetas twisted round the crown, the latter being wide and rather high.

There was a delightful cachet attached to this hat, and I have seen a similar model carried out in navy blue, the entire hat being composed of navy chip with large navy wings and taffetas folded round the crown. With the latter hat a long veil of fine black point d'Esprit was worn, the net being edged all round with navy blue taffetas ribbon about one inch and a half wide.

As I mentioned in a recent article, the cloche hats of this moment are absolutely enormous. The hats themselves are very large, and they are so fully trimmed that they appear even larger than they really are. The new idea is to cover the hat almost entirely with flowers, and then to throw back over the latter one of the new circular veils. The effect is somewhat alarming, but undoubtedly attractive.

Ivory straw hats covered with lilac and ivy will be very popular as the summer wears on and also burnt straw cloches, lavishly trimmed with shaded roses and brown foliage. Brown foliage is an absolute rage in Paris this year, and the best effects are obtained when brown net veils are worn with it. Mauve is a very charming shade of brown, which is a favourite with Queen Victoria of Spain, and which will be much in evidence when the plages open their sands to their baigneuses. It is rather light in tone, and it looks as though it had been dusted over with fine white powder. Indeed, this powder effect is getting ubiquitous. We find it applied to the new blue shades, to pale green and mauve and even to grey, the latter coming out of the powder ordeal with flying colours.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baluchistan, 1,711 tons, Captain W Davies, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kattirturn, 3313 tons, Captain Volkman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rance, 3634 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3109 tons, Captain J M Tyrrel, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Rangoon and coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 2085 tons, Captain E Grijwe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, &c, with a general cargo and two cabin and 152 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 913 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Mr. Webb, Lt Col O Keate, Mr A Kumepry, Mr Stovolde, Mr Townsend, Lt Read, Messrs Golwalla, Jehangir and Khan and 111 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 2nd August 1907, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr Vines ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Lieut Harrold ..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 3.

Baron Fairlie ....3323 Farfor ..... K Nixon & Co
Bhundara .....2215 Brocq ..... M M & Co
Baron Gawler ..... Gamley ..... G G Tejpal Co
Bezwada.....3270 Carey ..... M M & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Tocque..... London..... P & O Co
E lora ..... 1491 Cacklin ..... M M & Co
Helios ..... 893 Kundsen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich ..... 513 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Ismalia ..... 3381 Ross ..... M M & Co
Kola ..... 510 Moxon ..... M M & Co
Mazagon ..... 3522 Powell..... P & O Co
Nizam ..... 2041 McLennan ..... F Morrison & Co
Oriental ..... 3482 Tocque ....Aden ....29-8..... P & O Co
Shahjoon ..... 1783 Prater ..... Shah S N Co
Shahjehan ..... 2566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Najam ..... 2751 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Umballa ..... 3429 Clowes ..... M M & Co
Waroonga ..... 1419 Bamber ..... P Gulf ..... M M & Co
Xeina ..... 446 Mohamad...Kchi...N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.

B Mahanadi ..... 547 Ahmed..... .. Repairing..... Bo S N Co
O & B Dinbigh Hall..3211 Dowse .....Lpool .....10-8 K Nixon & Co
D & E Culna .....3963 Maclachlan ..Antwerp..10-8 M M & Co
F Whitgift ..... 3849 Colltor ..Hamburg ..5-8 W & A G & Co
H Mosbtara..... 1710 Gare ..... Gulf..... 6-8 B & P S N Co
K Morocco .....2476 Boxhall .....Hull .....6 8 F Muir & Co
M Puri..... 643 Ahmed .....Repairing .....Bo S N Co
N King George .....3479 Barrett ....Baltimore .....6-8 R A Willis
O Ahmadi .....1640 Hughes ..Jeddah.... 10 8 B & P S N Co
O Sabarmati ..... 534 Mohamad ... Repairing..... Bo S N Co
P Sutton Hall .....2873 Mayall .....K'chi.... 8-8 K Nixon & Co
Q Madagascar .....1693 Boullier .....Genoa.....12-8 J M & Co

Offside N

Sabarmati..... 534 Mohamad.....repairing ....Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Peninsular .....2919 Palmer .....Aden.....24-8 P & O Co
2 Olympia .....3239 Osborne ...Lpool . 14-8 W & A G & Co
3 Blasborough .....2469 Padgett ..Dunkirk . 6-8 W & A G & Co
4 Clan Cameron ...3237 Cowie ..Chittagong ..6-8 F Muir & Co
5 Umhlali .....2145 Richard ....Antwerp ..3-8 R A Willis
6 Malta .....3200 Peters ..Shanghai .....6-8 P & O Co
9 Lichenfels .....3623 Waldorff.... K'chi .....10-8 Glade & Co
12 Scootra .....3896 Hickey ...Kobe ..... 17-8 P & O Co
15 Afghan Prince ..3183 Campbell ...Hull ..6-8 W & A G & Co
16 Baluchistan ....1711 Davis .....Antwerp .....3-8 M M & Co

M W D D

Haidari .....1563 Lorne.... R S Ports...6-8 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
4	Kattarturne s	Volkman	Hamburg, June 16
	Rance s	Corran	Calcutta, May 25
	Satara s	Tyrrel.....	Rangoon, July 10
	Bundesrath s	Grieve	Durban, July 9

DEPARTURES

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	China s	Street.....	London
4	Baluchistan s	Davies	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Peninsular for Aden.
" Bundesrath for Zanzibar &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
1	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Flamingo	J P Mackintosh	Madras
	Kohinur	J A Olsen	Chittagong
	Majidi	W H Coates	Aden
	Nile	E P Martin	London
	Syriam	C P Pritchett	Rangoon
2	Hermiston	W T Bain	Madras
	Ituria	C R Kendall	Bombay
	Orfeus	R B Kolelle	Bombay
	Somali	A G Cubitt	London and Antwerp
	Ockenfels	C Stevinert	Hamburg and B'men

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel	From
18	Shirala	Calcutta
30	Axenfels	Middlesbro
30	Fulwell	London
Aug		
1	Nairung	Calcutta
2	Umfali	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

3	Oronsay	Liverpool
3	Hohenfels	Antwerp
4	Congella	Natal
5	Dilwara	London
6	To oni Maru	Penang
9	Clan Mackay	Coast
9	Marq Bacquiehrim	Calcutta
13	Gisela	Trieste

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Bombay Mails of 20th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa left Suez on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—10,000 cwts mowrasced, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts copper coins, Killick Nixon and Co; 6 bales cotton Balli Bros; 18 bales wool, D Gulabchund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—3,150 cwts crushed bones, M Jamal.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghan Prince s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Bessborough s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—1,500 tons, manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Company.
Umhlali s—234 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—200 bales twist, M M Esmabhoy; 25 twist The M B Kuisha.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—35 cwts gum, P Jethaboy.

TRIAL OF LEAKAT HOOSEIN POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

A Barisal telegram states that the case against Leakat Hoosain for circulating a seditious pamphlet in Barisal has been postponed to the 12th instant.

BLACKWATER FEVER IN THE DOOARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Preliminary enquiry into the Blackwater fever in the Dooars will be conducted by Dr. Bentley, of Tezpore.

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benef

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MAR'S FACTS AND FANCIES.

Mars in opposition has brought forth a remarkable amount of astronomical lore, and has demonstrated how much more the imaginative astronomer knows than the mere professional observer. How instructive it is to learn that "Mars is a world far more advanced in evolution than the earth. Its atmosphere is more attenuated, and its water supply, almost run out, and in this latter fact lies a possible explanation of the gigantic canals. The inhabitants, physically and intellectually ages ahead of ourselves, are fighting a titanic battle against the inexorable laws of the cosmos in an effort to stave off for a few centuries the annihilation of the race by thirst and starvation. To this end they are covering their planet with a vast network of canals thousands of miles long for the sole purpose of utilising the water supply available when seasonal changes cause the Polar snow-caps to melt." Professor Simon Newcomb, one of the most eminent of living astronomers, wrote quite recently: "The reader will excuse me from saying anything about the possible inhabitants of Mars. He knows just as much of the subject as I do, and that is nothing at all." We fear that even Sir William Christie, our own Astronomer Royal, would modestly confess a similar ignorance.

MARS IN OPPOSITION.

The opposition of Mars, which means the coming of the earth between Mars and the sun, is not a rare event. It occurs once every twenty-five or twenty-six months—approximately every 780 days. The ruddy planet revolves round the sun in an orbit much more elliptical than that of the earth. Our world's orbit is at present nearly a circle, that of Mars decidedly more of an oval shape. Across this elliptical orbit of Mars a line can be drawn, at one end of which the planet is nearest the sun and at the other end furthest away. The first of these positions occurs on Aug. 26, and the latter on Feb. 22. The more nearly to the former date opposition occurs the nearer Mars is to the earth. In that respect the present opposition is favourable, but not for Northern observers, for Mars is now so low down in our sky that even with the best telescopes it is too much to hope that anything of consequence will be made out.

THE MOONS AND CANALS.

In 1877 a favourable opposition occurred, within ten days of the best possible date, and Professor Asaph Hall discovered the two moons of Mars, the planet being then only 36,000,000 miles distant, whereas it might be 62,500,000 miles away. In that same year Schiaparelli made his celebrated announcement of the 'canals" of Mars. The Italian astronomer saw certain streaks on the surface of the planet, which he named canal, meaning channels, and the mistranslation of this word into canals has led to the widespread notion that these were works of living beings, the aforementioned imaginary inhabitants of Mars. It has been, and still is, doubted whether these lines or streaks are objective realities or optical illusions; but the observations and drawings of Mr. Perceval Lowell, of Flagstaff Observatory, Arizona, seem to determine that they are actualities, though their nature is uncertain. M. Faguet, of the French Academy, has indulged in certain risky theorising about Mars, which is responsible to some extent for letting loose the wilder pens that have put on paper what Newcomb calls "the great mass of illusion and baseless speculation which has crept into popular journals." In August, 1909, Mars will come very near to us, and then the popular journals will no doubt be able to tell us whether board schools and compulsory attendance exist on the red planet.

AN EXPLODED FALLACY.

Every cold summer like the present at home revives the hoary superstition that our low temperatures are due to Atlantic icebergs. It has been stated within the last few days with an air of authority that "liberated icebergs which float into the Atlantic, often cause cold weather in England." Greater nonsense than this would puzzle one to conceive. If anyone were to suggest that the glaciers and snowy summits of Switzerland lowered the temperature at Moscow the tenth part of a degree, his sanity would be called in question. Yet the Swiss cantons hold on their mountain slopes more ice and snow than ten thousand icebergs. The effect of an iceberg would be to produce a slight downward current of chilled air to the sea-level, and the sea would immediately bring the atmospheric layer to its own temperature. And how little the sea would be chilled is evident from the fact that it takes nearly 1,800 cubic feet of air to lower one cubic foot of water a single degree Fahrenheit. In north-eastern Switzerland the wind known as the Fohn is blown over mountain tops covered with snow, and comes down warmer for the process. There the latent heat of the contained moisture is made sensible by the condensation of vapour, and raises the temperature of the air in a striking manner. It is the cyclones in the North Atlantic that have caused expansion of the atmosphere, and corresponding fall of the thermometer and cloudy skies during June and July. Icebergs have nothing to do with it.

GRASS AS A SOIL RENOVATOR.

A correspondent in Australia, forwards a remarkable illustration of the part which has been played by a certain so called "grass" as a soil renovator. The scene of this curious history is King Island, lying between Australia and Tasmania. Many years ago a Dutch ship was wrecked off the island coast, and some of the sailors' mattresses were washed ashore. These mattresses were what is known as Melilot grass, which is, however, really not grass, but a yellow-flowered clover, known botanically as Melilotus officialist. The plants thus washed on shore contained a fair amount of seed, and in the course of years these seeds took root, and threw up tufts, which gradually spread on the beach and inland. And now the result is in the words of Mr. H.C. Magdougall, that "The fertilising power of this plant has transformed King Island from an island of useless sand dunes into one of the best grazing districts of the (Australian) Commonwealth. This wonderful grass, sown on raw white beach sand, has, in the course of five years, changed the character of it, until, at the end of that time it has become a dark-brown colour, in some places almost black. Every year it is improving the value of the land." As is well-known, the capacity of clover and other leguminous plants to enrich the soil is due in great measure to the action of bacteria, which enables the plants to take nitrogen directly from the atmosphere. The case of King Island is a striking example of this power, that may be of service in other sandy regions.

SARSEN STONES.

The appeal which is being made for funds to secure the preservation of the "grey wethers," or "sarsen stones," on Marlborough Downs calls attention to an interesting geological phenomenon. These stones, which occur on the surface of the chalk in Wiltshire and Dorset, have received their name from a remote resemblance to a flock of sheep. The local name of sarsen stones is thought to indicate a popular belief that they were the work of the Saracens. Although at one time thought to be brought from a distance they are now recognised as being the remains of strata of Tertiary age which once spread over the chalk of the regions in which they occur. Geologists account for them as follows:—In the sands of the Lower Eocene (Woolwich and Reading beds) there occur irregular and local beds of sandstone. These are sometimes cemented with a very hard siliceous cement. They formerly had a much wider extension over the chalk hills and denudation, which has removed all the softer parts, has left these more resisting masses. Incidentally they furnish an interesting illustration of the work of sub-aerial denudation. Grey wethers are found spread over the Downs and forming streams of stones on the floors of many of the chalk valleys. Their hard and resistent nature render the sarsen stones excellent building material and they have been largely utilised for this purpose their destruction to this end dating back to early British times. The builders of Stonehenge, and other Druidical monuments, used them. There seems some danger, therefore, of their total disappearance if steps are not taken to secure those that remain. Hence the appeal for £300 to secure eleven acres in Pickle Dean and nine in Lockeridge Dean, both containing numerous Grey wethers."

A favourite appetizer and Pick-me-up.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, CURRIES, POULTRY, SALADS, CHEESE and FISH.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO H.M. THE KING.

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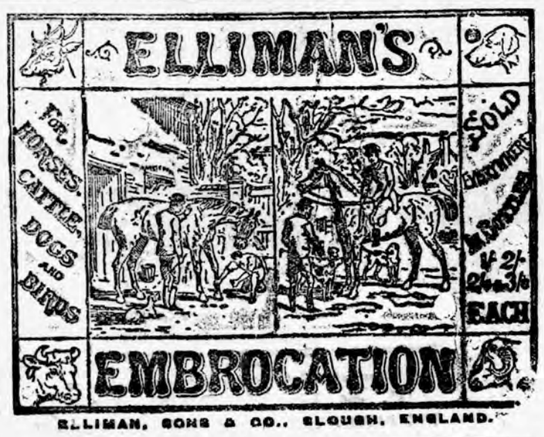

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUNOUILH & Co, Agents in Pondichery.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AGED, AND INVALIDS.

The only up-to-date Food in the Market. Those who use Milo run no risks. Easily prepared and very palatable. Children simply love the Food.

Makes Infants and Children rosy and robust and imparts new life and vigour to aged and Invalids. Once tried, always used.

SOME MEDICAL CERTIFICATES:—

PALLI HILL.

BANDORA, 23RD MAY, 1906.

I have much pleasure in recommending Milo Food for Children and Convalescent Adults. I have given it a fair trial and am quite satisfied with the results.

(Sd.) A. P. DIAS, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., etc.

MINT ROAD, 7TH MAY, 1906.

Certified that I have been trying Milo Food and find it an excellent preparation for Infants in lieu of mother's milk. In my experience it has proved useful also in infantile diarrhœa.

(Sd.) W. F. PAIS, L.M. & S.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to—

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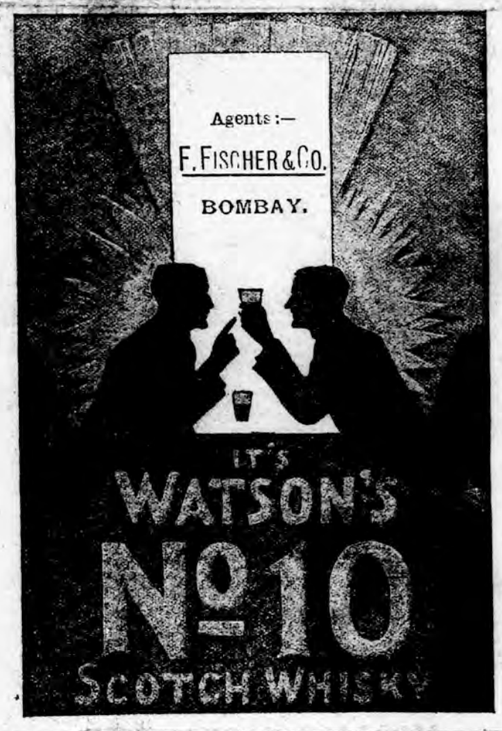

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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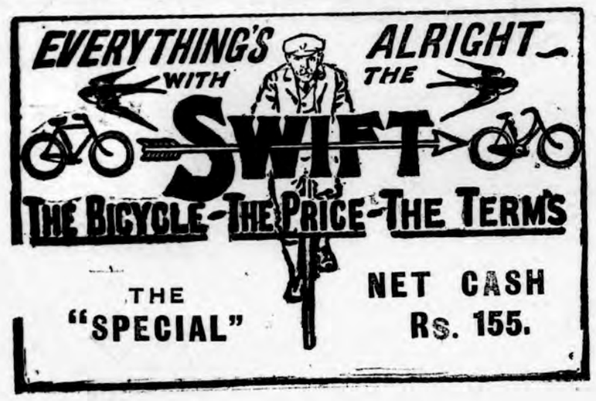

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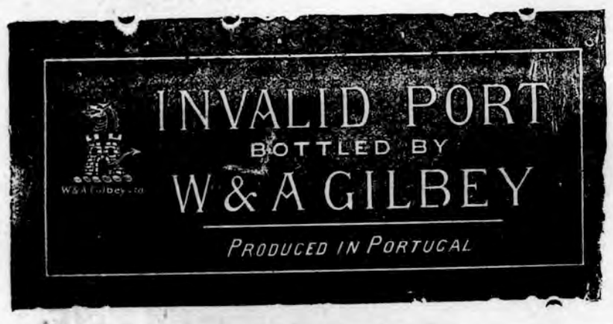

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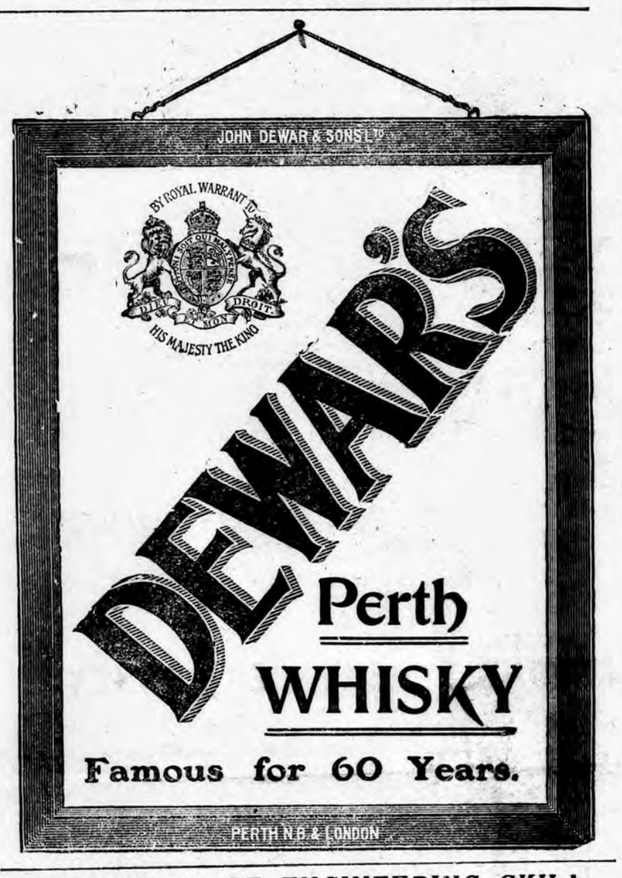

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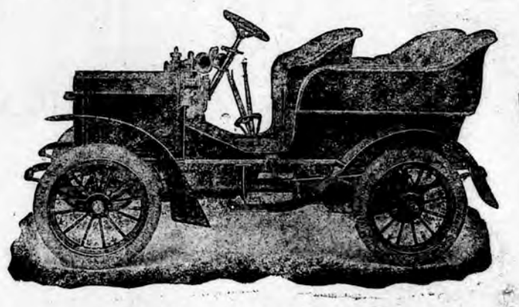

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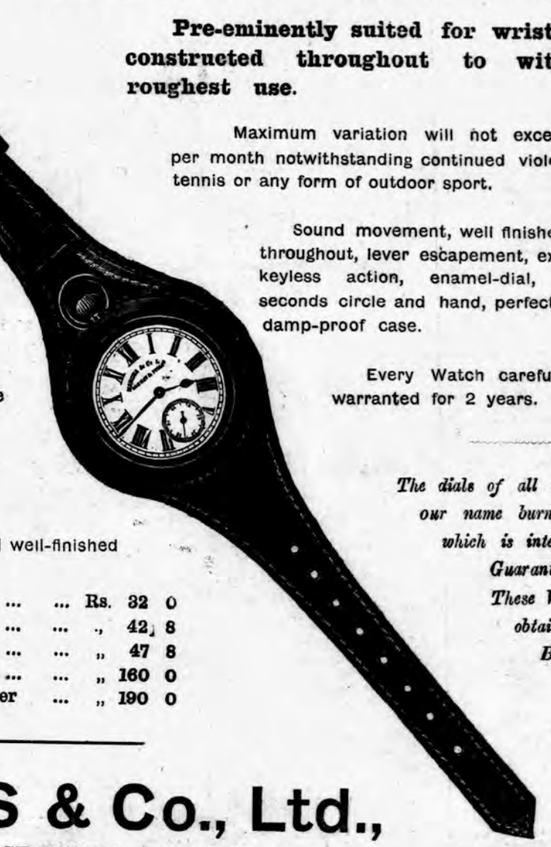

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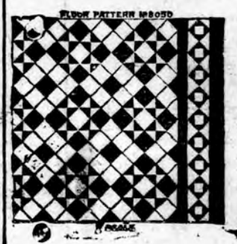

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